ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,221—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1894.

BRANCH OF THE
YAL ASIATIC SO

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th Nov.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th „
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th „
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Duca Balduino, 14th November, 1894, and s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th December, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1894.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HANDBOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

NDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
BE HAD AT
BOMBAY GAZET
d Co., Bombay and Poona.
SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 15th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 15th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„ 12 4	„ 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	„ 13 4	„ 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	„ 16 12	„ 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	„ 12 4	„ 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY,
But an Imitation is seldom if ever equal to the Original.
This is especially true in case of

PHENYLE,

Of which there are at present a number of WORTHLESS IMITATIONS being sold in the Bombay Presidency.

OBSERVE THEREFORE—That each Bottle bears the Title,

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

On the Label, as well as our Name and Address as SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY and MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.

BOMBAY {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.} POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

**PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35,	Rs. 40,	Rs. 45	and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30,	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50	and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50,	Rs. 55	and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60,	Rs. 85,	Rs. 95	and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75,	Rs. 110,	Rs. 120	and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85,	Rs. 120,	Rs. 130	and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GENERAL
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED from ENGLAND, and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India from THIS DATE.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th November, 1894.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

F. W. SHAW,
W. C. SYMES,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for MEDICAL STORES, required at Hubli during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be ob[illegible] the Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment [illegible] tained from Tenders must reach the Agent [illegible] of Re. 1 per Copy. the 7th December, 1894 [illegible] not later than FRIDAY, [illegible] covers, superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 9th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUCKMA BHIMA, Marwadi Inhabitant of Bombay, has Contracted TO SELL to NARAYEN WITTOBA, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, with messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mangulwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 95 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. D 479, Street No. 9, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the sweeper's passage and the house of Bhagirthibaijee, wife of Nana Bhaijee, on the West by a Gully, half of which of the said house and the house of Ramchundra Laxumon Sett, on the South by the Cemetery No. 31, Memons, and on the North by the passage of the said Mangulwadi Lane.

All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise, against the said property, or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, in Mangulwadi, No. 24, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

NARAYEN WITTOBA.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 30.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local time) for the Supply of TEA, Indian grown, Black, in the quantities noted below, on the 13th December, 1894, for One, Two and Three years Contracts, commencing from 1st April, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations. Deliverable at Bombay.			Estimated annual requirements.
Bombay (including the requirement of out-posts)			..39,000
Poona	do.	do.	..70,000
Mhow	do.	do.	..57,000
Kamptee	do.	do.	..17,000
Jubulpore	do.	do.	..24,700
Deesa	do.	do.	..14,500
Karachi	do.	do.	..25,000
Aden			..19,000

H. ANDERSON, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 10th November, 1894.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrative Offices.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 12th instant.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. STEVENS' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 6,000, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent,
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DWARKABAI (Wife of DINKAR KHUNDERAO), of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

DINKAR KHUNDERAO, on behalf of SOONDER alias KESHOW and MANOCKBAI, the Minor Son and Daughter of the said Deceased ...Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 8th Day of November, 1894.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpor[illegible] Prices on application[illegible]e.

A LECTURE [illegible]
PROFESSOR [illegible] READ BY
[illegible]MES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PLOTS of LAND at Sivri, New Road, Jackaria Bunder, advertised to be sold This Day, &c., have been POSTPONED, until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 13, 1894.

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AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1843.

OF ALL RETAILERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Armenian Street, Madras, at 3 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th Day of January, 1895, when the following Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"Resolved that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 by the Creation of 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each."

And Notice is also hereby given that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st Day of January, 1895, at the same place, at 5-30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of Confirming the above Resolution as a Special Resolution.—Dated at Madras this 26th Day of September, 1894.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N.B.—Application Forms for Shares required by the Public who are not at present Shareholders can be obtained at the Head Office of the Bank at Madras, or at the Branch Office in Bombay or Rawal Pindi. The probable Rate of Issue to Non-members will be Rs. 130 per share of Rs. 100. Tenders above that rate will receive prior allotment in order of application.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for the official year 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited.

Forms of Tenders, giving full details, may be obtained on payment of Rs. Two, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All Covers, containing Tenders, to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and Sealed and Superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery." All Tenders will be Opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office, on the 31st January, 1895.

Special Terms of Freight over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be Communicated to intending Tenderers by the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,
HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Nagpur, 6th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of M[illegible]lapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,005 Tons monthl[illegible] months.
2. From the Port of [illegible] or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 T[illegible] months.
3. [illegible] Musulapata[illegible] or Cocanada to Naga[illegible] Tons monthly, for 12 [illegible]ths. [illegible] the Port of Musulapatam [illegible]anada to Tuticorin. [illegible]tatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 [illegible] the above Consignments
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Co[illegible] 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months. [illegible]t only; Also for

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of t[illegible] the respective ments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freigh[illegible]ed until the 1st Freight, including Loading and Unloading [illegible] Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersign[illegible]EE, of December next. [illegible] of the [illegible]abad.

HAJEE SUJUN LAL
General Coal Contractor
Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunde[illegible]

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 21.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Aden, upto 12 noon (Local time), on the 3rd December, 1894, for Contract as specified below for 1895-96.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles and Station where required.	Estimated requirement.	Amount of Earne Money re quired	Tende be recei on
At Aden for Government Condensers, or any other purposes. CLASS A.	Tons.	Rs.	
Coal, North Country	1,500	750	3rd December, 1894.
Coal, Welsh	1,500	75	
For Government Condenser at Perim. CLASS B.			
Coal, Welsh	50		

E. J. CARTER, CA[illegible]TAIN,
Chief Commissariat Offic[illegible]
Chief Commissariat Office, Aden, 3rd November, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

- Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
- Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
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- Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
- Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
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- Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing for Divers, and various other Machinery. &c.,

General Stores and Tools of Various description are also available at very low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS
Agent and Mana

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

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BULLIONS of [illegible] every Description for Embroidering,
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THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

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JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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Jos. DIETZL.	[illegible]on.
WILLIAMS, HUMBE[illegible]	[illegible]pest.
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On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

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Manager.

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H. CHALMERS,
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The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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Twelve Months.................................Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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INSURANCES.

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CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,560
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„ „	1885	„ 966,107
„ „	1887	„ 988,043
„ „	1892	„ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ....£ 4,730,388
Total Accumulated Funds....................„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,703,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion...................................Rs. 5
Second do. ....„ 2-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion..................................As. 8 per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly ....„ [illegible]
Quarterly ....„ [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZET[illegible] WEEKLY BU[illegible]

Post Free.

Per Annum ....[illegible]
Half-yearly ....[illegible]
Quarterly ....[illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

Adjourned Special Meeting of the Medical Profession, Grant College, 4 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Slotezenfels yesterday; and the steamer La Seyne left it on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Carthage and Marquis of Bacquehem entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Pachumba left it on Saturday, and the steamer Dunera yesterday.

Polo.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day at 4-45, p. m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Siam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Arrival.—Kamal Khan Shamsher Khan, a Nawab of Hyderabad, accompanied by eight followers, arrived here on Saturday, and has been staying at Mount Road.

Fairs.—The annual Hindu Fair is to be held to-day at Love Lane, Byculla. The Shaik Misree Fair, at Rowley Hill, Matoonga, will also be held to-day.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,598, the daily average being 180. The total number of new patients was 1,008.

Arya Subodh Theatrical Company.—This company has placed before the public a new Marathi play, called "Bulseo Tara," which secures crowded houses. It is said to be the only play which gives thoroughly sound moral teachings to the Maratha people.

A Questionable Foreigner.—Yaumkhan Jamalkhan, a Kabulee, resident of Sukkur, was yesterday charged before Mr. Wilkin, with wandering about the city and being unable to give a security for his good conduct, he was sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment.

Theft of Gold Ornaments.—Abdul Gunee Hafi Salimalli, a servant, in the employ of Mr. Haji Mahomed Ismail, a landed proprietor, residing at, Tardeo Road, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of two gold neck-ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 180, from a tin-box in the room of his mistress, a purda lady.

A Missing Son.—Sumaskhan Mahomedkhan, a Pathan, residing on the second storey of a house, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported, on Sunday night, that his son Mahomedkhan, aged twelve years, left his house at 10 a.m., and has not since returned home. The boy when last seen, was wearing ornaments of the value of Rs. 66.

A Baker and his Servant.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Clarkson charged Govind Sumbhoo with stealing a flour bag, valued at one rupee, the property of Mr. Henry Hiscock, baker, Byculla. The bag was given to the accused to deliver at a customer's bungalow at Colaba. This he did not do, but used the flour himself. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustur, yesterday, committed Gopal Dharamsing, against whom there stood a record of thirteen previous convictions, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of theft of a dhotur. The dhotur was placed on the verandah of a house at Bhuleshwar, occupied by Shedutt Fursutt, at 5 a.m., yesterday, when the accused was seen to remove it and clear away. Constable Jolliffe made inquiries in the matter, and arrested accused who was convicted as above.

Danger of a back Door.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustur convicted Seeta, a Hindu, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 175, belonging to Seeta woman. Inspector Sloane, who made inquiries in the case, produced evidence to show that accused had entered complainant's room during the night of the 11th instant through the back door which was inadvertently left open.

Mysterious Discovery of Missing Currency Notes.—The complainant Dewsey Sarung, the head partner of the firm of Sewji Hunsraj and Company, grain merchants, at Mandvie, reported to the police, on Sunday that he had found the lost currency notes of the value of Rs. 9,500 in the safe between the drawer and the back of the safe. On the night of the complaint and on the following day the safe was carefully examined and its contents were taken out, but the missing notes were not then found. The police have been advised not to discharge any of the suspected servants at present.

Cross-Charges.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, issued summons against Dayachand Jivachand and nine other Hindus, most of whom are jewellers, on the motion of Mr. Walker, solicitor, who appeared for Ratanchand Lallubhoy and two others, also Hindu jewellers. A dispute arose between the parties in connection with the selection and purchase of certain pearls, and each side charged the other with using abusive and insulting language. The Chief Presidency Magistrate also issued summons against complainant on the application of some of the defendants in the above case.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-30 :—

March	Quarter Column	Hume
Overture	King's Lieutenant	Titl
Valse	Ispahan	Royle
Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka
Polka	Bagatelle	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theosophy.—Dr. Hubbe Schleiden, one of the principal advocates of the Colonial Policy of the German Empire, has arrived in Bombay, and receives visitors at the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, during the current week from 10 to 11 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m. Dr. Hubbe Schleiden, in addition to the interest he takes in the German Colonial movement, has for the past ten years been an active worker for Theosophy in Germany, and is the President of a Theosophical Society in Berlin which numbers above seven hundred members. Dr. Hubbe Schleiden has come to India for the purpose of studying on the spot the commercial, intellectual, ethical, and spiritual condition of the Indian people.

Accident Insurance.—We have to invite attention to the leaflets, circulated by the Sun Life Assurance Company of India with to-day's issue of this paper, indicating the advantages of accident insurance. The rates of premium seem to be very moderate. Thus Rs. 50 per annum will insure Rs. 10,000 on death, Rs. 10,000 on permanent total disablement, Rs. 5,000 on permanent partial disablement together with an allowance of Rs. 60 per week during temporary total disablement, and Rs. 15 per week for temporary partial disablement. Most people have hitherto associated the name of the Sun Life of India with life insurance only, but there is every reason to believe that this new departure will be attended with success. The same liberal and enlightened spirit breathes in the new as in the older system; and the knowledge that the accident scheme is under the same management is calculated to commend it to the favour not only of the company's existing life policy-holders but to Anglo-Indians generally.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	..	...
Teheran	12	2	18 p.m.	...	27
Suez	12	2	30 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th November, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	37	...	2
Karachi	..	8	..	1
Madras	...	38	..	1

HE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—
ild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion ost agreeable and beneficial in use especially skin is sensitive, or has become roughened re on land or sea. It never irritates, and its soothing and pleasantly purifying ten- ticularly valuable in hot climates. A Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for s lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold tores, &

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India has placed the audit of the accounts of the survey of the proposed line from Calicut to Cannanore as well as those of the Madras-Ennore Railway construction in charge of the Government Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Under instructions from the Board of Directors, the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, proposes to bring into force the increased rate of two pies per mile for 3rd class passengers, travelling by the ordinary train, over the whole system, from the 1st January next.

Some very striking results, illustrating the immense value of a systematic rotation of crops in India, are noted in the annual report of the Government Farm at Poona, where agricultural experiment is carried on with a judgment and success which are not often equalled in India. The respective outturns per acre as determined by cutting a crop of jowari on test areas were as follows, the weights being those of the fodder cut green after pulse, 40,965 lbs. per acre; after ambadi, 25,793 lbs after bajra and maize, 11,115 lbs. These results confirm in the most emphatic manner the acknowledged importance to Indian agriculture of practising systematic rotation of crops. It is an instance of the practical sagacity of the native cultivator that he obtains similar results by growing mixed crops in which pulses are invariably subordinated to the cereals. Were this practice of growing mixed crops less common than it is, the ordinary ryot would never be able to cultivate his fields, with the application of so little manure—another proof that the native cultivator is by no means a fool in the adaptation of means to end. Professor Wallace in fact has pointed out that mixed cropping is really the simplest form of rotation, and one that in certain respects has decided advantages, inasmuch as it provides against the fluctuations of the season by making practically certain of one crop if the other fails.

The semi-independent State of Nyagurh, which lies some three or four days' march from Cuttack, has lately been in an unsettled condition. It is inhabited by Uriyas and by Khonds, a wild jungly people who lately murdered a number of the State officials. When attempts were made to arrest those who were implicated in the murders, the whole countryside rose, and for some time past the insurgents have defied the Magistrate of Puri and District Superintendent of Police who promptly proceeded to the spot. In consequence of the disturbance a company of the Bengal Military Police has just been sent to Cuttack and will take the field, if necessary, under the command of Mr. F. C. Daly, who has won credit for himself by the conduct of similar expeditions in the Lushai Hills. The latest news is, however, of a reassuring character, and there is reason to believe that the murderers will surrender to the Raja of their own accord. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Mr. Cooke is now at Nyagurh in the hope of restoring order, and at the same time redeeming the grievances of the people.

Some interesting statistics connected with the West Coast traffic prove the importance of the South Canara and Malabar trade, and show the necessity for railway extension in these districts. The most marked feature of these statistics is the decadence of Tellicherry as a port. The difference in the value of the exports and imports of this town is extraordinary. Can the local merchants satisfactorily explain either this or the falling off in its trade? It appears to be a matter that calls for the close investigation of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce.

The approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways from the 1st of April to the 20th of October, 1894, show an improvement of 55¼ lakhs over the corresponding period of 1893. The growth of traffic is encouraging. The lines which were the principal contributors to this increase were :—The East Indian Railway, 9¾ lakhs, due to general improvements in traffic and to the development of the coal traffic to Calcutta. Indian Midland, 5¼ lakhs, due to traffic in wheat and cheap food grains to the districts about Saugor in which scarcity prevailed, and to carriage of construction materials for the Bina-Guna, and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways. Rajputana-Malwa, 15 lakhs, due to general improvement of traffic. North-Western Railway, 11¼ lakhs, also due to general improvement of traffic. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 8¾ lakhs, due to heavy import traffic in grain and seeds, chiefly from the Punjab, in consequence of short crops in the N.-W. P. and Oudh. Eastern Bengal Railway, 6¼ lakhs, due to the opening of the Barsoe-Kessengunge branch, and hire of wagons to the East Indian Railway. Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, 3½ lakhs, due to development of traffic and to recovery of charges for hire of engines, &c., used on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

A Heavy list of business awaits the Viceregal Legislative Council on its reassembling in Calcutta. The bills which have already been introduced and which have either been referred to Select Committees or on which Select Committees' reports are to be presented, include those to amend the Police Act, the Burma Boundaries Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act the Criminal Procedure Code Sections 366 and 371, the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, the Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act, and the Cantonment Act. Beside these, Bills amending the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, and the Indian Ports Act, are still to be intoduced in Council. Among the original bills which will probably be introduced during the cold season, are measures to provide for the exclusion of naval and military buildings from municipal enactments, and for the establishment of bonded salt warehouses, the Burma Boats Registration Bill, and the Fugitive Criminal Surrender Bill.

A correspondent at Jellalabad writes that on the 30th October 1894 at Nari, on the Asmar border, a skirmish took place between a party of Umra Khan's soldiers (stationed to protect a bridge constructed by Umra Khan) and a patrol party of the Amir's, in which three men of the former and two of the latter were killed. On hearing of this Umra Khan ordered his troops to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Asmar, but before the march of his troops, he received a note from General Ghulam Haider at Asmar that he would punish the soldiers concerned for their misdeeds, whereupon Umra Khan countermanded his orders.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James George Scott C.I.E., to be Her Majesty's Commissioner to examine the limits of the intermediary zone, to be constituted between the British and French Possessions in the region of the Upper Mekong, in accordance with the arrangement made with the French Government, and recorded in the protocols signed at Paris on July 31 and Nov. 25, 1893.

The Pope presided, on October 24, at the Conference of Eastern Patriarchs, which he has convened to consider the question of the re-union of the Eastern Churches with the Church of Rome.

The annual congress of the Social Democratic party is being held at Frankfort, about 550 delegates attending.

On Oct. 19 the Hungarian Lower House passed the reintroduced Religious Freedom Bill without any change by a large majority, and then commenced to debate upon the Jews Bill. It is understood that an agreement has been arrived at between the Austrian Ministry and the different groups of the Parliamentary coalition as to the introduction of a bill for the extension of the suffrage. It does not go so far as the bill which caused the downfall of the Taaffe Cabinet, but is more liberal than the coalition parties had expected.

The ceremony of nailing the flags to their shafts for the new battalions of the German Army was performed, on Oct. 17, in the Berlin Arsenal. The Emperor and Empress, their sons, and several of the minor German Sovereigns all lent a hand, no less than thirty-two nails being driven in each of the colours. The colours were consecrated, on the 18th, by the Court Chaplain.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the third Judge.)

IMPORTANT STAMP CASE.

FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT VS. MAHOMED HOOSEIN BIN HOOSEIN MAHOMED.

Plaintiff Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, residing at Malabar Hill, sued defendant, residing at Jackeria Musjid, for Rs. 330 and Rs. 110 being the amounts of stamp duty and penalty paid by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant to the collector of stamps, Bombay, on an entry purporting to be the deed of mortgage dated 31st August 1893 and on a document purporting to be the counter part of a lease dated 5th July 1893, both being executed by defendant in favour of plaintiff.

Mr. Jamietram, of Messrs. Matoobhoy and Jamietram, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Shamrao Rele.

The learned third Judge in delivering judgment said : The plaintiff in this suit sues to recover certain moneys alleged to be paid on account of the defendant under the following circumstances. The facts as under are undisputed. A house belonging to the defendant was rented by the plaintiff from the defendant on the 5th July 1893 for one year. A writing Exhibit B. as executed in respect of this transaction. Subsequently on the 31st August, wanting to borrow Rs. 3,000 defendant agreed to let the plaintiff have the same premises for three years. The Rs. 3,000 were borrowed at Rs. 7½ per cent interest per annum "on the security" of the said premises and such loan to be repaid by the plaintiff crediting on account of it the monthly rent payable for such premises. In respect of the subsequent transaction a writing has been executed by the defendant, which is Exhibit A in this suit,. Both these instruments, Exhibits A and B, are stamped with a one anna adhesive stamp and the plaintiff having applied to the Collector of stamp Revenue for having these documents duly stamped, the latter after some correspondence impounded the documents and levied as regards Exhibit A. a duty of Rs. 30 and penalty of Rs. 300 : and as regards Exhibit B. Rs. 10 for duty and Rs. 100 for penalty. The plaintiff now seeks to recover these sums from the defendant under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, sections 29 and 31. Mr. Rele, for the defendant admits the execution of the documents A and B by his client, denies liability to pay the sums as above stated, and pleads as Exhibt A agreed by the plaintiff to bear all the necessary expenses. He contended also that the plaintiff should have moved the Collector under section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act, and having neglected to do so the defendant cannot be made liable to recoup the same as above stated. This last comtention I hold as fully disposed of by the Ex D and Exhibits 1 to 5 which fully corroborate the plaintiff's witness, Virjee, and show that the plaintiff has not been guilty of the negligence attributed to him, a negligence that had it occurred might have raised a question as to defendant's liability to pay up to the plaintiff what he has been obliged and compelled to pay by the Collector. The questions then which remain are firstly, are the duties and penalties levied by the Collector as above stated properly and legally levied, secondly, if yes, is the defendant liable to make good the same to the plaintiff in respect of both or either of the said documents? In answering these questions I find that the document A is a mortgage coming under article 44, clause A. Though most clumsily drawn up, it must be considered a mere lease as contended for by defendant's vakil. The parties no doubt fancied that writing it in a sort of ledger book it would pass muster, as a mere book entry, or an acknowledgement. It is not however what the parties to a document fancy it to be, or what name they give it that will determine the nature of it under the requirements of the Stamp Law. It has been ruled that in "determining what part of the Stamp Law is applicable to a particular instrument regard must lead to its real nature" and not to its title or form (Sec 3 Bom. H. C. Reports, A.C.J., P. 100). The definition of a mortgage deed, in subsection 13 of section 3 of the Stamp Act of 1879 is extremely broad includes "every instrument whereby for the purpose of securing money advanced. . . . . One person transfers or creates to or in favour of another, a over specified property." The definition in section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act of 1882 is equally void and comprehensive. It says "a mortgage is the transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property for the purpose of securing payment of money advanced," &c. Now the parties have undoubtedly meant that the Plaintiff was to advance Rs. 3,000 to the defendant, and the latter has to allow plaintiff possession of his house by way of security during such time as the loan remained unpaid and Exhibit A. embodied these terms as agreement. The form given to it is most inartistic and such as is open to the suspicion of an attempt to evade the Stamp Act reqirements. It is moreover a matter of surprise that such a document should issue from any well regulated, respectable mercantile office in this city. For the reasons above given I hold therefore that the Superintendent of stamp Revenue has properly charged the duty and penalty as regards Exhibit A. As regards Exhibit B, the question at first sight is one of some doubt as to whether it is a lease or not a lease. The Superintendent of Stamp Revenue has cordially considered it to come within article 39, clause A, para. 2 of the 1st Schedule, Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and has levied the duty and penalty accordingly. Now a lease as argued by Mr. Rele for defendant to come within this part of the Stamp Act must be a writing given by the lessee to the owner of the premises let, and purporting to be an agreement on his part to pay rent to the lessee for the use of such premises. The definition of lease in the Stamp Act (see sub-section 12, Section 3 Stamp Act, 1879) is so made that it would be difficult to follow the above argument without contracting it. It says a lease means "a lease of immoveable property." And includes certain special instruments. The definition of lease in the transfer of Property Act, Section 105, is equally void. It says "a lease of immoveable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property, &c. The definition on Woodfall (15th edition Page 134) in which Mr. Rele relied does not support him any better. It says "a lease is a conveyance by way of demise of lands to tenants for a less term than is possessed in the premises by the party conveying. None of these arguments show that a lease when reduced to writing must be executed by the lessee only; nor have I been able to find from among the numerous cases I have examined any decided case ruling to this effect, that is to say that where the transferor or lessor executes a writing agreeing to let for rent, it would not come within the provisions of the Stamp Act. The term "Lease" as defined in the old Stamp Act of 1869 was something more explicit in this point, and made it to be any instrument not a counterpart, whereby one person lets or agrees to let, or take or agrees to take immoveable property to or from another. The definition, however, in the present Stamp Act is so very general and broad in its term that I cannot see how it can be confined, to mean only a writing given by the Lessee. Exhibit B. as executed by the defendant who is the lessor who agrees to grant by way of demise, the house owned by him to the defendant in return for rent to be paid by the latter for the use of the same. It must, I think, be held to come within the provisions of the Stamp Act as above stated and the duty and penalty levied in respect of it properly levied. To hold otherwise would be to allow the provision aforesaid to be largely if not entirely evaded and nullified by every lease of property being executed by the landlord. I now come to the second question the duties and penalties being rightly levied whether defendant is liable to pay the same? As regards Exhibit A., the defendant is clearly liable too pay or make good to the plaintiff what he has been compelled to pay, unless there was any agreement to the contrary. The defendant pleaded there was such an agreement; but he made no attempt to prove it. And I must hold therefore that under the plain provisions of sections 29 and 41 of the Stamp Act, he is bound to pay the Rs. 330 as claimed in particulars annexed to the summons. As regards Exhibit B, holding it to be a lease as above shown I find that under the provisions just above stated, the lessee or the plaintiff is liable to pay the same himself and is thus not entitled to recover the item of Rs. 110 claimed in this suit. There will accordingly be a decree as under; Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 330 and costs in proportion.

There can be no doubt (says the Varna correspondent of the *Standard*) that there is great discontent among the Mussulman population arising out of the present system of denunciation and espionage practised in Turkey to the great discomfort of all classes. Some of the educated Moslems also strongly condemn the persecution which is being systematically carried on against Christians, as being likely to result in the loss of the Armenian provinces, as in the case of Bulgaria.

The beautiful Duchess Antoinette of Parma gave birth to her seventh child on Wednesday, the 17th. This (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* tells us) brings the Duke of Parma's family up to sixteen. There cannot be a man who takes his place at the head of a long table with more good humour than Robert of Parma. He is very wealthy, and has simple tastes, loves life in the country, both winter and summer, and never leaves his family when he can help it. His first nine children are by his first wife, Princess Maria Pia of Bourbon, a sister to the King of Naples. Princess Marie Louise of Bulgaria is the eldest. Each of the fifteen children has between seven and eight names, or, to be exact, they have 131 names between them.

HIGH COURT,—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

A SUIT BY A MILL COMPANY.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. KHOOSHALL NANJEE AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be restrained from using or allowing their premises, situated near the plaintiffs' mill, to be used so as to occasion a nuisance to the plaintiffs; that they might be ordered to forthwith abate the nuisance, and be restrained from keeping in the excavation on their premises the polluted matter and foul water and filth which was now therein, and from allowing them to be discharged or percolate into the plaintiffs' premises; that the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such damages as might be just, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the first defendant.

The plaintiffs said that they owned a spinning and weaving mill at Tardeo, and that adjoining their premises was a piece of land belonging to the first defendant. For some years past down to the present year, he obtained from the Bombay Municipality in each year a license under sections 394 and 479 of the Bombay Municipal Act for keeping cattle on the premises belonging to him, and it was his duty, under the conditions of the license, to cause the premises to be thoroughly cleansed once a day, and to remove all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter from the premises. The premises had been let to the second defendant by the first. They kept on the premises a large number of buffaloes in such a manner as to cause an intolerable nuisance. The first defendant did not thoroughly cleanse the premises once a day, nor did he remove the noxious matter or cause it to be removed; and the two defendants allowed it to collect on the premises and soak into the soil thereof, and to drain into an excavation made, and allowed to remain open by the first defendant. The offensive stenches were most detrimental to the health of the plaintiffs' servants and persons employed by them.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment, said the issue raised in the suit, in addition to the general issue, was whether the defendant Khushal was in any way responsible to the plaintiffs for the alleged nuisances complained of in the plaints? The buffaloe sheds on the defendant's land had been constructed in accordance, with municipal requirements, and when occupied by buffaloes and kept clean, with the drains in working order, did not, in the opinion of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, constitute a nuisance. Mr. Hewson and other witnesses had deposed to noticing no smells, and His Lordship, who had personally visited the place, said his experience accorded with that of the witnesses he had referred to. He was satisfied upon the evidence that buffaloe stables, properly constructed and drained, and efficiently cleaned, did not in themselves constitute a nuisance. Referring to the evidence relating to the piece of excavated ground, his lordship said that Dr. Bahadurjee had deposed to the matter contained therein smelling like a cesspool, and considered the gases given off to be injurious to health. His Lordship on that and other evidence was of opinion that, during the last monsoon, the excavation constituted a nuisance which the plaintiffs were entitled to have abated. There was little doubt but that the nuisance was due to the refuse from the stables not having been carted away. The defendant, Khushal, has contended that he was not responsible, as he had let the premises to the second defendant in November 1892; and his Lordship held that, under the agreement, the first defendant was not liable. Alluding to the case of Rex vs. Pedley, relied on by the plaintiffs, his Lordship remarked that he thought the law was that, if a landlord let premises with an existing nuisance upon them, or for the purpose of being used in such a manner so as to cause a nuisance, or so constructed that, when used the manner intended, the user would constitute a nuisance, the landlord continued liable notwithstanding his demise. But when, as in the present case, he lets them so constructed as that, when used in the manner intended, they did not constitute a nuisance, he was not, liable though the tenant, by a careless or negligent use of the premises, suffered a nuisance to arise. With regard to the extent of the demise of the 15th November, 1892, his lordship did not think that the letting of the two stables could comprise the excavation. He was therefore of opinion that, in respect of the nuisance arising out of the excavation, the defendant, Khushal, was liable. Since the institution of the suit, the latter had filled up the excavation to a considerable extent, and there was now no nuisance arising from it, but in consequence of the present state of the premises, he considered the plaintiffs were entitled to the injunction they had asked for in respect of the excavation, but his Lordship did not consider the evidence warranted him in giving one in respect of the stables. His Lordship then made an order restraining the second defendant from allowing refuse in his stables to accumulate on the adjoining land so as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiffs, and restraining the defendant, Khushal, from allowing the low-lying land near the stables to be covered with polluted matter so as to cause a nuisance. The defendants were to pay the costs of the suit.

HIGH COURT.—November 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-94—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co—Ardeshir H and D.

198-94—Little, S, N and B—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs Abdul Hussein Ebrahim and others.

280-94—Little, S, N and B—Aga Sayad, Mahomed Kazrani vs Haji Sayad Mahomed Hussein Kazrani.

266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Hiralal vs Ramdas Luckminarayen and others, Jehangier. D.

94-94—Mulji and R—Hira Ramji and another vs Moghar Sohba and other—Crawford B and Co.

45-94—T A Bland—Mahomedbhai Fakira vs Gudha Isram—In person.

3-94—In person (a pauper)—Moorji Canji vs Pragji Dewji—Daftarey and F.

217-94—In person—Jaithabhoy Damji and others vs Poonumchand Khooshalchand.

623-93—Daftarey and F (a pauper)—Mathew Sates Stazza vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell and M

538-93—Edgelow and G—Casilal Mithalal vs Daysbhai Jadaram Tyabjee D.

622-93—Mathubai and J—Patel Harkissandass Purshotumdas vs Patel Maganlal Chhutalal and other—Munsuklal D and J.

602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Moghajee and others vs Rajajee Tulsaji and another—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

324-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and others—Bicknell M and M.

373-93—Little L N and B—Doolub Jeewa and others vs Ambaram Nerthiram and others—Edgelow and G.

78-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chimniram Mirzamal vs Kikabhai Motibai—Bhaishunker and K.

519-93—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas and others vs Ghellabhai Manardas and others—Payne G and S.

178-92—Ardesir H and D—N C Macleod vs Vasanbai—M H Khan.

60-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Morarjee vs Thackersey Govindjee—Mansuklal D and J.

616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Essa Hajee Essack vs Manchabhai Balgovind—Wadia and G.

639-94—Bhaishunker and K—Narotum Crudas vs Navivaboo and others—Edgelow and G.

639-91—Brown and M—Frauz Walter vs La Societe Generale Mercantile Law—Craigie L and O and Crawford B and Co.

96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thucker Laljee Gocul and another vs Rajaram Luxkhot and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

371-94—Brown and M—Jaithabhoy Damjee and others vs Gangadhar Sittaram and others F P Pavri—Part heard.

327-94—K D Shroff—Hajee Oosman Tahor vs Allaha Data alias Munshi Allaha Datookan.

356-94—Pestonjee K and R—Lalchand Balkison vs Aga Mahomed Tuki Khan Sastry—F P Pavri.

399-94—Bland and N—William Watson and another vs Charles Fredirick Unger and another.

466-94—Framji and M—Perozbai vs Bapooji Edulji Chinai.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunjlal Chotalai and another vs Bhookhandas Baghidas and others—Tyabji D and Co and M N Saklatwalla.

477-94—In person—Navalchand Goolaji and others vs P M Waddington.

533-94—Janardhan and A—Sha Tullockchand Javerchand vs Laldas Doolubdas.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

31-92—Dikshit and H—Kashinath Balwant Ranade vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

22-94—Chalk W and S—Bai Jaykore vs Kansero Mulchand Tricumdass and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

428-94—Little S N and B—Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Karim vs Agi Jakaria Hajee Ahmed—Crawford B and Co.

290-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and others vs Tricumdass Lowjee—Little S N and B.

311-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and other vs Jethabhai Purshotum and others—Little S N and B.

313-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Abdulla vs Doongersey Vandravan—Little S N and B.

395-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Abdoola vs Chunilal Chotalal—Little S N and B.

211-94—Wadia and G—Mamonchand Purushram and others vs Baseperdas Ramnarayen and others—Daphtary and F, B M and M.

306-94—Bicknell M and M—Shreeram Mota vs Panalal Ootamchand and another—Mathubhai and J.

377-94—Chitnis M and M—Navibai vs Jetha Vurdhman and others—Bicknell M and M.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle.

THE BORAHS' HIGH-PRIEST AND HIS CREDITORS.

Against the decision of the First Class Sub-Judge, at Surat, who refused to grant sanction for criminal prosecution against the Borahs' high-priest, and Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim, Kareemji Alibhoy, and Allybhoy Shaik Jeewanji, for certain charges, under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Dinshah Maneckji, one of the creditors of the Borahs' high-priest, has presented the following petition to the District Judge at Surat, Mr. T. S. Hamilton. The petitioner says: I request the court to call for the papers of miscellaneous petition No. 48 of 1894, with all papers in the execution case No. 270 of 1893, and suit No. 87 of 1894 and all others, which at his instance, by his application Exhibit No. 35, coupled with affidavit Exhibit No. 34 in the said miscellaneous proceeding. The lower court had called for inspection from its record, from the First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Surat, and to grant petitioner after any such inquiry as may be deemed necssary, a sanction to prosecute the opponents for certain offences under Section 195 of the Criminal Penal Code, committed in relation to, and brought to light in, the said execution case No. 270 of 1893 and others and suit No. 87 of 1894 and others, and 109 suits mentioned in list (b) annexed to the said miscellaneous petition, such sanction and such inquiry being refused by the said lower court, by an order, dated 22nd October, 1894, and passed on a concise statement of his petition attached herewith. Petitioner further begs leave to pray, that whatsoever may be the order of the learned court in the matter, the trust deed and the account of opponents Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 on the files of the record of the lower court, whether they may be considered given in evidence, or simply put in the court by opponents Nos. 2. 3, 4, 5 as regards execution matter No. 270 of 1893 which have been impounded by the lower court by its order of 9th June, 1894, without any specific mention of time or any specific condition attached, may be ordered not to be returned to the opponents, till the final decision of the Hon. High Court in the matter, as a court of appeal or revision, on the motion of one party or the other. The grounds on which petitioner begs to put the learned court in motion against the order of the lower court are as follows :—1. The lower court was wrong in rejecting petitioner's application, after differing in every point from the learned counsel who appeared for the opponents to show cause, and holding substantially that no cause was made out against the application. 2. The learned counsel has not attempted even to touch a single point in petitioner's application as would be seen from the order of the court itself, the lower court was wrong in not granting petitioner's application. 3. Opponents Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 having admitted in Exhibit (W.) annexed with petition, that it was Pranjivan Koolmookhtyar and servant of No. 1 who really effected all the purchase compromises as their servant, and the debit entry of Pranjivan's pay as a servant in their employ in their accounts, as said in the 16th para. of the petition, being clearly borne out to be fabricated by the accounts themselves, and the learned counsel having not a word to say against that, the lower court was wrong in not holding, that Pranjivan brought about the purchase compromises for his master, opponent No. 1. 4. The lower court was wrong in not holding the ownership of No. 1 over the fund, and over the purchase-money of 226 claims, after the clear debit entry of Rs. 6-8 at page 40 of the *mala* supported by various other circumstances. 5. The learned counsel having not a word to say against the genuineness of Exhibit (X.) annexed with petition; and withheld by the opponents from court the lower court was wrong in passing it over. 6. The lower court was wrong in holding that the trust deed and the accounts were not given in evidence. 7. The lower court after petitioner's contesting the point acquiesced in the view, that they were given in evidence or at least acquiesced in the view, that they being on the files of the court must be considered as regards offences under Section 195 clause (b) or at least as regards the offence of fabrication, and sanctioning such acquiescence by allowing parties to address it as regards them, was wrong in disregarding them, without showing substantial cause for the subsequent change of opinion. 8. The lower court was wrong in not considering the accounts and the trust-deed, at least as regards offences under Section 195 clause (b). 9. The lower court after attaching importance to the trust-deed, and after betraying its own conviction of its being not genuine by prefixing the words, "so called" before "trustees" in its order, and giving them further significance by putting them in parenthesis, after the learned counsel's making out no cause as against what was said regarding it in the petition, supported by affidavit, and borne out at the hearing, was wrong in not holding it as a fabricated false document. 10. The lower court was wrong in not holding the books of account, fabricated after what was said in the petition, and was supported by affidavit, and fully borne out at the hearing, when counsel made out no cause against what was said, and when the lower court differed from counsel also as to the importance of such accounts. 11. The lower court after differing from counsel on the point that the interrogatories matter and inspection matter had nothing to do with the case, was wrong in passing them over silently and not drawing all natural and ordinary inferences, sanctioned by law, from the various conduct and actions of the opponents and orders of the court itself as regards such conduct and actions. 12. The lower court attaching no weight to argument of the learned counsel that his clients did not think it worth their while to prosecute the suit after the refusal of their application for an ad-interim injunction, was wrong in not drawing proper inferences from such conduct of the opponents. 13. The lower court was wrong in holding that there was no matter before the court on which the sanction asked for can be granted, when it has not one word even, to say as to the innocence of the opponents and when its own order, whole throughoutt, betrays its convictions, as to the guilt of the opponents. 14. The lower court is wrong, in holding, that the matter as to whether and when the respondents made applications for execution, and whether and when they applied for liens, cannot be imported in this case, and that the present matter arises from suit, when some of the offences charged are clearly connected with their lien petition in execution case, and when the court itself differing from counsel has admitted the importance of the matter in the case. 15. The lower court is wrong in holding that in the present case there was only an intention to commit offence, as if the matter was to be confined to one suit, when 109 decrees were not only obtained and suffered to be obtained, under fraud and collusion, but as said in para. 10 of the petition and in para. 9 of the concise statement, it is clearly stated that properties have actually been sold by fraud and collusion subject to the very lien of Rs. 40,692 which in execution case of petitioner was successfully opposed and also when the several offences charged are complete in themselves. 16. The lower court holding without qualification that in this case there was an intention only to commit offence must have distinctly held, all the offences charged complete in themselves clearly perpetrated. 17. The lower court was wrong in drawing a distinction between an offence and an attempt to commit an offence when the legislature puts both in the same category. 18. The argument of the lower court that civil courts will hardly have any time for any other work, if it were to make preliminary inquiries mentioned in 19 Calcutta is fallacious and delusive, and contrary to law. 19. The said argument with the principle of law expounded by the lower court in its order on a lien application Exhibit 7 in Darkhast No. 270 of 1893, that mala-fides of a lien application would not affect petition is against the very fundamental principle of law as encouraging guilt, consciously giving unscrupulous persons, power to handle a court of justice as a tool to harass and worry out poor persons, for days, months, and years with impunity, and to increase fruitless dishonest litigation. 20. The lower court has failed to see, why the legislature should have distinctly recognized the possibility of a preliminary inquiry being necessary, under Section 476 of the Criminal P. Code, if it intended a court, to act only upon materials presented to it, strictly on the record of the case, and acting on decisions like I.L.R. 6 Cal. 440 has not exercised the power vested to it by law. 21. The lower court is wrong in importing in its order the unfounded allegations made by the counsel which was not warranted by any evidence as to the extortion. The court is also wrong in not putting side by side how he (petitioner) denied such a groundless charge, and also in laying it down as the bounden duty of the petitioner to answer such unfounded allegations of pleaders on the other side, not even made in course of regular hearing and intended by the legislature to be silently passed over and is wrong in drawing what meaning it likes, a meaning which petitioner's words never meant to convey. 22. The lower court being of opinion that legislature does not contemplate such inquiry as is mentioned in 19 Cal., and having distinctly said, that there was no matter before the court to grant a sanction, by subsequently saying that extortion matter is another reason, for rejecting petitioner's application, annihilates really in effect, what it previously laid down, by admitting the first reason advanced, for such rejection, as insufficient, needing support of something more. 23. The lower court as would seem from the papers, having intended to follow the procedure consistent with principles laid down in 19 Cal. by adopting the preliminary procedure for such purpose, must be presumed to have known it legal and proper, and cannot speak subsequently with any effect that the procedure is illegal, and that it is not given power to make the inquiry asked.

RAID ON A DEN OF PARSEE GAMBLERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nusserwanji Edulji, and six other Parsees were placed at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate; the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming house at Grant Road, and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money, Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended all the men. Inspector Saunderson stated that in consequence of information received he, armed with a Commissioner's warrant, in which the name of the first accused was written, proceeded to the third storey of a chawl, at Grant Road. The door of the room was locked and barred. The inspector looked over the top of the door, and saw all the accused seated on the ground and playing with cards and money. He also heard the jingling of money. He kicked open the door, rushed in, arrested the men, and found two packs of cards, six dice, and Rs. 3-7 on the ground. Accused No. 6 attempted to escape by running on to the roof while No. 7 ran into a privy, but both of them were secured.

Before cross-examining Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Spencer asked the magistrate to allow him to have a look at the warrant. His Worship replied that he would allow him to do so, provided the pleader would undertake not to disclose the name of the informant.

Mr. Spencer said that his defence was that the entry into the room by the police was illegal. The Inspector had no right to go into the premises, because the warrant did not disclose the number of the room, in which he had a right to go. The chawl was occupied by about two hundred tenants and the number of the room, in which the accused were arrested, should have been entered in the warrant. The pleader further contended that the room in question did not stand in the name of the first accused. Assuming that they were playing in the room, still they had a club there, and they were playing "whist" which was a game of skill.

His Worship said that the money and cards were found in the room and the presumption, unless it was rebutted, was that it was a gaming house.

Inspector Saunderson further stated that accused No. 1 was convicted in March last for keeping a common gaming house in the same premises.

Some further evidence having been recorded, the prisoners in defence said, that the room was used as a club, and they were playing a game of skill for their amusement, and not gaming.

The magistrate in disposing of the case, remarked that the cards, dice, and money were found in the room, and the accused were also arrested in the room. The presumption which was itself evidence, raised by Section 7 of the Act, had not been rebutted. His Worship convicted No. 1, who admitted a previous conviction under Sections 4 and 5, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three weeks. The magistrate convicted Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 under Section 5, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment of one week each.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

Before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Pudumsey Dungersey, and moved that a petition which he presented should be kept on the file. The application was a protest against action of Municipal officers of the Health Department, who had caused a warrant of arrest to be issued against him for failing to attend the court when served with a summons. Mr. Unwalla said that on the 9th of August last a summons was issued against his client, and was made returnable on the 23rd idem when he appeared in court and was given a fortnight's time to do the required work. On the 4th ultimo he received another summons and on the 18th October the magistrate, after hearing Pudamsey who was willing to complete the remaining portion of the work if he was allowed a little more time ordered him to finish the work by the 31st ultimo. On the 9th instant his client was arrested under a warrant, and was released on bail. What Mr. Unwalla now complained of was that if the orders of the Court were not complied with the Municipality should not rush to the extreme of obtaining a warrant, a summons would have been quite enough.

The magistrate allowed the petition to be filed on the record of the Court.

The summons was originally issued at the instance of Inspector J. C. De Souza, Health Department, against Pudamsey for not complying with the terms of notice No. 5080 of 1894-95, in which he was called upon to limewash his house No. 46, in Zowba's Wadi, and the privy attached to the building, also to remove rubbish and filthy mud and not refixing a door to the gully under Sections 257, 375, and 377 of the Municipal Act. On the case being called on for the first time the magistrate was told that a portion of the work was done but the rooms were not limewashed internally. The case was therefore adjourned until the 1st instant with the remark "to comply." On the second hearing it was found that the work was not done, and the man had not put in an appearance. The service of the summons having been proved the usual warrant of arrest was issued bearing the endorsement that on capture he might be released on his depositing Rs. 20. The case stands adjourned until the 15th instant for further inquiry.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

Second General Memorandum on the Sesamum (til) crop of the season 1894.—The season generally speaking was not favourable at sowing time, but subsequently the crops have been greatly benefited by timely rain and fine weather. In Bombay, Sind, and the Punjab, the area sown with the crop is in excess of the average, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the deficiency below the normal is asmuch as 25 per cent. The area in the northern districts of the Central Provinces is generally over that of the previous year, and in tracts in which the wheat crop failed the cultivation of sesamum has been much extended; but in the southern districts the area is in defect by about a fifth. In Madras the area sown is 18 per cent. below that of 1893, and in Berar the decrease is over 10 per cent. The September rainfall was unfavourable to the crop in Madras and in the Bombay, Deccan, and Gujrat districts, but the season subsequently has proved beneficial. In Sihd and the Punjaub the season has been favourable and prospects are satisfactory. The crop has suffered considerably in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from excessive rain, while in Berar a long break in the rains somewhat injured the crop, though later rains have caused some improvement. The rainfall in the Central Provinces was beneficial to the crop on light soils, but the early sown crop suffered from excessive moisture and want of weeding. The outturn may be said to be fair to good in all provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Berar and Madras. In the last-mentioned province only half of an average crop is expected.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 30th October to 5th November, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Laseyne s, (Aden)—2,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, for transhipment to Marseilles, 2,715 cwts jowaree, 3,138 cwts rice, 300 lbs tea and 2,142 cwts wheat.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—170 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, for transhipment to Marseilles, 2,588 cwts wheat, 206 cwts rice, 86 cwts corges skins, and 5,100 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—48 cwts wool unpressed, 565 cwts rapeseed, &c, 5,536 cwts wheat, 10 cwts rice, 40 cwts mutter, and 394 corges skins.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—92 cwts cotton unpressed, 224 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—150 pieces white goods (foreign), 150 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—352 pieces white goods (foreign), 201 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Dublin s, (Glasgow via Bombay)—2,097 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,421 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—4,934 pieces grey goods (Indian), 988 pieces prints (foreign), 950 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,670 pieces white goods (foreign), 10 pieces prints (Indian), 10,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 7,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Kola s, (Bombay)—1,685 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,560 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,830 pieces white goods (foreign), 601 pieces prints (foreign), 1,600 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 7 cwts copper, 10 cwts yellow metal.

Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—403 pieces prints (foreign), 32 cwts iron bar, &c.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—27,519 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,587 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,281 pieces prints (foreign), 25,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 6,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,070 cwts iron bar, &c, 100 cwts copper, and 43 tons coals.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 53 cwts iron bar, &c, and 11 cwts yellow metal.

Dumra s, (Bombay)—2,585 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,677 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,495 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,803 pieces prints (foreign), 690 pieces prints (Indian), 17,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 44 cwts copper, and 26 cwts yellow metal.

City of Agra s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—91,553 pieces grey goods (foreign), 112,326 pieces white goods (foreign), 26,602 pieces prints (foreign), 21,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 24,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Pemba s, (Bombay)—2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—1,570 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,911 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,951 pieces white goods (foreign), 628 pieces prints (foreign), 3,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 21 cwts copper.

Horatio s, (Hull via Bombay)—11,824 pieces grey goods (foreign), 19,468 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,273 pieces prints (foreign), 19,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

GRAND DISPLAY of TIES and SCARVES.—Knots with Paris Fastener are imported for the First time. Bows with pointed and Banged ends. Re. 1 each.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

LONAULI.—Furnished apartments TO LET. For particulars apply on the premises to J. J. KILLEN, Shamrock Villa.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Bona Fide Sale of Dr. Mill's Valuable Furniture, Bluthner's Piano, etc., at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, to be Sold on the 14th instant.

DRAWING-ROOM ETAGERE TABLES. Just unpacked a Consignment of these Fashionable Side-Tables made from metal, in black, with gold, copper bronzed or platinised.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PEARSE & Co.'s RESTAURANT is under the Supervision of a well-known French [illegible] Steward. Special reasonable Terms to m[illegible] Boarders. Note the Only Name and Address: PEAR[illegible] Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH-BUILT CLARENCE, by "Henry Whitlock," London, painted dark blue, and picked out vermilion, lined with Morocco leather, and Laces to match, in very good order. Price, Rs. 1,200. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED, a First Class AYAH. Must know Sewing, Marking, and Cutting to perfection. For further Particulars apply, with Testimonials, to "MADAME," care of the Malabar Hill Post Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

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SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL, Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894, With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

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MESSRS. CALLIAN MOTI & Co., Picket Road, intend having a CLEARANCE SALE from 12th November. An Excellent Opportunity for Cash Purchasers.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

DANTRA'S INDIAN CHEROOTS.—Thomsons No. 1, Re. 1-12; Dawsons No. 1, Re. 1-8, and Nobles No. 1, Re. 1-4, per box of 100. These Cheroots are prepared from Selected and thoroughly Matured Pure Dindigul Tobacco. The Daily increasing demands for them prove their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than others.—N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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BILLS of EXC[illegible]HANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

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TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

SATURDAY'S latest telegrams through Reuter, calling for notice in this column, were chronicled in our report under that evening's date; and the weekly statistics relating to Cotton are tardily to hand meantime through the same channel, enabling us to give below our usual figures relating to that staple. The Cotton in sight in New York on Saturday was 3,450,000 bales, compared with 2,910,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two prvious seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	395,000	293,000	270,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	123,000	124,000	96,000
" " Continent	151,000	137,000	60,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,608,000	2,082,000	1,957,000
" exports to U. K. do.	679,000	6,02,000	672,000
" " to Continent do.	814,000	623,000	413,000
Stock in the Ports	1,000,000	941,000	1,050,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	3,530,000	3,341,990	3,522,440
" " Surats	156,000	144,410	189,320

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	660,000	785,710	1,116,520
" London	9,000	9,000	7,000
American Afloat	380,000	310,000	240,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	8,000
Total	1,039,000	1,114,710	1,371,520
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 1-32d.	4½d.	4 13-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2½d.	3⅞d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	17-32d.	⅝d.	1d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Retnrn for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,48,942
" " Branches	Dec.	"	155,649
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	43,08,065
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,39,023
Other Authorized "	Inc.	"	1,61,381
Loans	Inc.	"	1,21,523
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	8,96,495
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	6,12,356
Cash	Inc.	"	30,71,964

The plethora of Money in the open market which has prevailed of late appears by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day to continue also to obtain in that financial institution whose Cash Balance increased last week by 30¾ lakhs, making it stand at nearly 447 lakhs. This has been due to the large addition of some 43 lakhs to Private Deposits during the week under notice; but there had again been a material increase (though less than in the week preceding) in Bills Discounted; and some increase also in Loans which together reduced the falling-off in trade requirements to 33 lakhs against a diminution of 24¼ lakhs in that direction in the previous week; the other noticeable items in the Return being a decrease of over 6 lakhs in Balances with other Banks; and Government withdrawals aggregating some 5 lakhs.

COTTON.—A further decline of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place to-day in our local market for this staple, the feeling having been quiet. As usual, no business whatever has transpired for exporters' account; and local consumers have taken only 450 bales of old stuff, consisting of 200 Anjari, at Rs. 157; 100 each of Jodia, at Rs. 143; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 141; and Dhulia, at Rs. 128¼; and 50 Miraj, at Rs. 153½ per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts report a further fall of over 3¼ inches of rain at Cawnpore in the Bengal circle (where picking had become general) since the middle of last week, and about ⅜ of an inch at Agra and Delhi in the same circle, where, however, the weather had become bright with no sign of rain. At Beawar where no more rain had fallen, Cotton-picking had commenced under much improved crop prospects. In the Oomra circle, there had been a little more rain in the Oomrawuttee and Khangaum districts alone, in both which picking had become general, as it had also at Julgaum; while at Dhulia it had commenced, with much improved prospects; and at Barsee the plants were showing bolls, rapidly ripening. In the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles the weather remained bright and seasonable, and the Cotton crop continued to flourish in all.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone; but there has been no increase in the volume of business passing for export; and we still quote prices as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "		3	11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	11	6	"
Red Delhi	"	3	4	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	12	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	6	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day for shipment; but the tone of the market has been quiet; and our quotations are unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-0-0 to " 6-11-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-13-0 to " 5-14-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-8-0 to " 5-12-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	693	bales.
Wheat	8,436	cwts.
Linseed	2,267	"
Rapeseed	735	"
Gingelly	3,672	"
Rice	6,398	"

FRIEGHTS are steady; but with nothing doing of any importance. The Idar (steamer) has filled up for Antwerp at 16s. 3d. to 17s. per ton, for immediate shipment; and the Falloders Hall (steamer for December loading, has been chartered for a cargo of Timber from Rangoon to Bombay, at Rs. 16 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, for near delivery, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for the former medium, for February transfer onwards, a moderate amount of near Telegraphic having been taken at the above quotation. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 3-8d. for November delivery, has been the quoted rate; 1s. 1 13-32d. for December; and 1s. 1 7-16d. for next year; but we have heard of no usance Bills offering; though sales of private Telegraphic have been reported at 1s. 1 11-32d. Calcutta rates are reported about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·40¼	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 1-16 for Account, and rates advanced therefrom in a steady market 1-16 to 1-8 per cent., closing at 103 5-16 and 103 1-8 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES remain without much movement, but with the market for Cotton Mill Scrip tending generally in sellers' favour; and we note the following changes on that line this evening; Queen have advanced Rs. 25; Jafferalli, Rs. 15; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 12½; Cannaught, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 10 each; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing and Imperial, Rs. 5 each; and Imperial, Rs. 2. East Indian Press has advanced Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,270 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 10, compared with the Statement of November 3, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 3. Rs.	Nov. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,58,590	44,09,648
Do. do. at Branches	30,80,872	29,25,223
Other Deposits	5,19,01,026	5,62,09,091
Post Bills	3,169	3,111
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,32,291	36,16,098
Rs.	7,80,75,939	8,18,63,171
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	95,18,056	96,57,079
Other authorised Securities	23,58,527	25,19,908
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised securities	54,03,062	54,11,839
Loans do. do. do.	63,91,752	65,13,275
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,11,31,816	1,20,28,311
Dead Stock	3,95,832	3,95,832
Stamps and Stationery	25,024	25,449
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	12,40,149	6,27,793
Cash	4,16,11,721	4,46,83,685
Rs.	7,80,75,939	8,18,63,171

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROWLAND—November 12, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla, the wife of R. W. Rowland, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RALLI—November 12, at his residence, Malabar Hill, John A. Ralli, aged 54 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—November 9, at Monteith House, Egmore, the wife of J C E Branson, Esq, CS, of a son.

DONAGHUE—November 6, at Hospet, Bellary District, the wife of L Donaghue, Sub-Divisional Officer, P W D, of a daughter.

HARRISON—November 4, at Dinapore, the wife of C E G Harrison, of a son (posthumous).

PAUL—November 10, at Madras, the wife of David Paul, Indian Postal Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE—MARTIN—November 5, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Foss Westcott, Captain R C Boyle, 2nd R Munster Fusiliers, eldest son of Major-General R Boyle, CB, Kingsand, Plymouth, to Tiny, Youngest daughter of the late William Langdon Martin, Esq, Windsor Villas, Plymouth.

WILLIAMSON—EADES—November 5, at the Baptist Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Hook, William Ackroyd Williamson, (R N R), of Prospect House, Guisbro', Yorkshire, to Mary Eades, youngest daughter of the late Captain J Fairweather, Gateshead-on-Tyne, England.

DEATHS.

DE BRETT—November 1, at Khandwa, C P, Doris, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs E A de Brett, aged 6 months and 4 days.

WALLACE—November 2, at Rungajaun, Golaghat, Assam, Adolphus Wallace, Managing Proprietor, of Rungajaun Tea Estate.

WELLS—November 6, at Madras, Samuel Wells, of Kedah Malayan Peninsula, son of Dr S Wells, of Hosur, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1894.

THE Indian newspapers are never backward in discussing judicial questions, whether measures of law or the decisions of actual cases. And they are right in this. The habit of regarding law as something outside ordinary experience, as something supremely technical, intelligible only to experts, and not to be judged by the ordinary citizen is more conspicuous in England than probably any other country in the world, and is not one which we should desire to see imitated and extended. At the same time writers who desire to comment on judicial questions should first make themselves masters of at least the simpler principles of justice, and acquire some acquaintance with the main rules of the enactments they discuss. We noticed a few weeks ago how a newspaper confidently assumed that every accused person brought before a magistrate and not convicted must therefore be innocent of the offence with which he was charged. Similarly we observe that in cases in which convictions by the Sessions Court have been reversed by the High Court it is often assumed in newspaper articles that the accused persons were necessarily innocent. Certainly the law itself both in India and in England furnishes some excuse for arriving at such conclusions, for in form it forces upon Courts the impossible task of determining whether an accused person is guilty or not guilty, instead of asking them only the logical question whether he is proved to be guilty or not proved to be guilty. Probably the origin of this curiosity (which the logical Scotch have never admitted into their law) is to be found in the old principle that until a man is proved to be guilty he should be presumed to be innocent. The proper object of that principle however is only to place the burden of proof where it ought to be for the purpose of judicial trial, and it cannot be used to establish as a fact that a man is innocent because sufficient evidence is wanting to convict him. We do not however take exception to the whole of the criticism of the Native papers which, whenever a Sessions Court's conviction is reversed on appeal, take occasion to comment unfavourably on the quality of the Sessions Judges. It is quite fair on such occasions to say that the decision of the judge (or of the jury, as the case may be) was a wrong one, for the presumption is that the decision of the higher tribunal is the sounder of the two. But what we do object to is the habit of going further than this and making uncomfortable references to the "risk of innocent persons being hanged," on the utterly unwarrantable assumption that a man acquitted on appeal must necessarily be innocent. On the contrary we say, and we imagine the High Court if it were its function to speak on the point, would say too, that when a man is convicted by a Sessions Court and acquitted on appeal, he is most probably guilty; and all that the acquittal means is that that probability does not approach as nearly as the law requires to absolute certainty.

And when the reversal of a judge's conviction is made use of to attack the system of British justice, it is pertinent to point out that that system ought to be judged of as a whole. The British Government has not offered to the country the Sessions Judges as final tribunals in questions of life and death; it is part of the system that thus decisions should be supervised by a higher court. That there is need of such supervision is no reproach to Government. Rather should it be blamed for waste of power and extravagance if the supervision provided were found to be not necessary. Therefore such criticism as that of the *Subodh Prakash* which contemplates with dismay a state of things in which there should be no High Court, is beside the mark. Nor is it easy to see how the particular case referred to in the article in question could be supposed to support the criticism that is based upon it. One man was charged with murder, and some of the witnesses against him were in turn charged with conspiring to make a false accusation against him. In neither case was there any conviction, and all the High Court did, as far as we can gather, was to order the first man to be admitted to bail pending a new enquiry. The newspaper assumes that the man charged with murder was innocent because he was not convicted, but it might equally have assumed that the men charged with conspiracy against him were innocent because they were not convicted either. However we are as confident as the *Subodh Prakash* can be of the necessity of maintaining the High Courts, nor do we believe that the question of their abolition has ever entered the head of any sane man. Mr. Mehta is fully justified in describing the High Courts as the palladium of liberty for the subjects of the Queen-Empress. They are essentially an English institution, and that the maintenance of English control in judicial matters is still desirable will be readily gathered from the following extract from the *Ahmedabad Times* some times back concerning a matter which is now engaging the attention of the Baroda Commission-of-Enquiry: "One Digamber, another agent of Mr. Bapat, has been arrested, and it is not advisable to commit him for trial or to release him on bail. He should be kept in police custody till the whole of the mismanagement in the Settlement Department is exposed." However it would not need a High Court nor even any one important more than a junior civilian, "a raw English youth" and "an executive official" to boot, to save an unfortunate Indian from the treat[illegible]ent here recommended by the editor of a [illegible] Native newspaper.

WHILST the Great Powers a[illegible]d the European press are urging upon Japa[illegible] the desirability of concluding peace with [illegible] China, the Japanese show little inclination to [illegible] cease firing. Their successes have been so pro[illegible]nounced that it is not surprising they are [illegible] credited with having accomplished a mere [illegible] "walk-over." The war-fever is still strong in [illegible] Japan; indeed the Mikado and his Ministers [illegible] and his generals are absolutely intoxicated wit[illegible]h success. Their opponents on the other hand, [illegible] have lost confidence in themselves, their o[illegible]fficers, and their arms, and the first clash [illegible]with the enemy suffices to produce their utt[illegible]r demoralisation. and place the victory to th[illegible]e credit of the invaders. But the cry [illegible] for peace has been taken up by the [illegible] Anglo-Japanese press, and merchants [illegible] who have no love for the bayonet which [illegible] does not open out routes for trade are filling [illegible] the columns of our contemporaries with appe[illegible]als to Japan on behalf of China. One of the [illegible] most fervent of these which has yet appeared [illegible] is published over an asterisk in place of a *nom* [illegible] *de plume*. That his motives may not be [illegible]misunderstood the writer solemnly avers that s[illegible]ince the outbreak of the war he has daily pray[illegible]ed that the armies of Japan might be victoriou[illegible]s and "its benignant influence spread and [illegible]expand over Asia." His prayer having been [illegible]answered the correspondent seems inclined [illegible] to pray round to the other side and ask tha[illegible]t Divine aid may now be on the side of the b[illegible]g battalions. His description of Japan's posit[illegible]ion is picturesque in the extreme. The eagle [illegible] of victory, he says, is perching on Japan's ban[illegible]ners and her enemy lies hopelessly prostrate at [illegible] her feet. This is a pretty metaphor and poss[illegible]bly accurate. Assuming that it is, the writer [illegible] proceeds to declare that Japanese influence in K[illegible]orea is established. In this, however, he seems [illegible] to have overshot the mark, for we have reaso[illegible]n to believe that the Koreans are not inclin[illegible]ed to shout with the strongest party, and th[illegible]at their antipathy to the Japanese is just as p[illegible]ronounced as ever. It is not wise to urge too m[illegible]uch on that score. The Great Powers are prac[illegible]tically unanimous, however, that the time has co[illegible]me for a rapprochement and reconciliation and [illegible] they may find the means of securing it. The cor[illegible]respondent, whose letter we have referred to, urg[illegible]es on sentimental grounds that it is to Japan's [illegible] interest to conclude a peace with China, to wh[illegible]om, he considers, they owe their very civilizatio[illegible]n. "The foundation and everything durable in [illegible] the culture and advancement of the Japanese [illegible] is of Chinese origin, he declares, and asks: [illegible] "If then, the basic foundation of the whole [illegible] intellectual future of the two races and their [illegible] religious and social affinities are, or should be [illegible] so sympathetic on the one hand; and if, o[illegible] the other, external circumstances demand, [illegible]s a means for their future self-preservation and [illegible] perpetuation, their close friendship and mutu[illegible]al assistance, would not the weakening and [illegible] destruction of China be a suicidal policy for Ja[illegible]pan to pursue?" It is too late, we imagine, [illegible] to address arguments like these to Japan. To [illegible] the victors belong the spoils, and Japan as vic[illegible]tor will require at least some of the spoils befo[illegible]re she will willingly consent to the conclusion [illegible] of peace.

A FORMER respected member of the Indi[illegible]a Office staff, Mr. Frank Thompson, passed awa[illegible]y, on the 22nd ultimo, in his seventy-fourth yea[illegible]r. He was a plodding, conscientious, and courteous official, but the post he held, that of Registrar and Superintendent of Records, was not one for which he was specially fitted, either by nature or training. Since Mr. Frederick Danvers became head of the department, matters have improved, but much still remains to be done. To do what is wanted means expense, and although money may be forthcoming for other things of less real importance, it is hopeless to expect that additional expenditure will be incurred on bringing to light the documentary treasures stowed away in the India Office. Still we must be satisfied that the records are taken care of, and will be made more accessible when a more enlightened policy on this subject prevails. In his preface to the second reprint of his "Report on the Old Records of the India Office," he shows what was possible in the past. Of certain missing volumes it is not by any means certain, he tells us, that they have not at some time or other been sacrificed as waste paper amongst the hundreds of tons of records so disposed of in former years. Elsewhere in the same volume he says: "When the Company's business was taken over by the Imperial Parliament in 1858, one of the first acts of the new masters of the India House, in Leadenhall Street, was to make a great sweep out of the old records that from 1726 had been preserved there with scrupulous solicitude." They swept, he adds, three hundred tons of these records out to Messrs. Spicer, paper-makers, to be boiled, bleached, and basked into low class paper pulp!

"WHAT shall we do with our daughters?" was the subject of a very lively controversy that filled the columns of the London daily papers a few years ago. That was in the days prior to the advent of the Lady Cyclist, the New Woman, and the other types of the Emancipated Female. We are not sure that in the present circumstances our daughters require us to trouble about their welfare, for many of them—and the number is increasing rapidly everyday—seem almost as well able as our sons to look after themselves. Among the many suggestions put forward as solutions of the problem referred to, we cannot remember that anyone advised anxious parents to try India. Perhaps it was thought that such advice would be superfluous, and certainly the impression has prevailed here that the Indian market for "spins" was generally, if not overstocked, at all events well supplied. Judging, however, from the following advertisement, which appeared under the heading of matrimony in the last issue of a Conservative Sunday paper, there appears to be a lack of marriageable young ladies in Bombay:—"A young Englishman of good means invites correspondence from prepossessing young lady, view of matrimony, not more than twenty-five, with means preferred, but not essential, enclose photo, *to be returned if necessary*. Particulars in strict confidence to "J.," care of A. De Souza, Esq., 16, Girgaum, Bombay, India. No agents." The mail to India on Sunday ought to have been a heavy one.

WHEN the Kaiser Wilhelm was in Wiesbaden, last month, to unveil the statue of his illustrious grandfather, the founder of the new German Empire, and to be present at the opening of the new Opera House, of which that sovereign laid the foundation-stone, he intimated his desire to take supper tete-a-tete with the Intendant of the Theatre, who is a General Officer on half-pay. His Imperial Majesty deigned to prescribe the menu for the supper, which consisted simply of Frankfurt sausages and Sauer Kraut with three kinds of German beer. The Emperor's suite supped in an adjoining room on slices of cold meat. This Spartan simplicity is evidence of the sincerity of his Majesty's desire to check the luxury which invaded Germany after the last war, and threatened to make the mess expenses of German officers as onerous as those which have become traditional in the British Army. The Kaiser Wilhelm does not forget that the Great Fritz was of the same mind, and justified his use of a leaden spoon to stir his coffee by the observation, "that if he used silver his soldiers might want boots."

THE scheme propounded at home for diffusing sanitary knowledge among the women of India is taking shape. The idea of organising an Indian branch of the National Health Society, which is doing good work in London, originated, as was explained some time ago, with a well-known member of the medical profession, who proposes to visit India this year. Besides the preparation of suitable literature, it is hoped to secure the aid of native nurses and vaccinators, and to enlist the co-operation of the Grant Medical College as well as similar institutions in other parts of the Peninsular. The main idea is to gain the active sympathy of the women of India themselves; and this, although not so easy a task, as some good ladies in that country may think, ought surely to be less difficult than it would have been in the years before the establishment of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. This seems a work in which the various branches of the National Indian Association might render valuable help. As cleanliness is next to godliness, the Committee are, perhaps, justified in their expectation of receiving assistance from the various missionary agencies in India.

THE s. s. Formosa (extra) left Suez, on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 22nd instant.

THE arrival of Lord Thurlow in Bombay by the mail steamer on Sunday forcibly recalls to mind his connection with the father of the present Viceroy, as his Private Secretary, during the period, now more than thirty years ago, that the late Earl of Elgin was Governor-General of India. Lord Thurlow, then the Hon'ble Thomas Thurlow, was amongst the few friends who were with the late Earl when he breathed his last at Dharamsala, and it was his painful duty to telegraph to Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, announcing on the authority of Dr. Macray that it was impossible for the Viceroy to live more than a few hours. Lord Thurlow attended the widowed Lady Elgin on the return voyage to England. He did not return to India, for on reaching London he was offered and accepted a diplomatic appointment at Vienna, being transferred to Washington in the following year. Lord Thurlow who is accompanied by General Playfair, is now staying at the Esplanade Hotel; but will leave in a few days *en route* for Lahore, where he will meet H. E. the Viceroy and be present at the forthcoming Durbar. Lord Thurlow was for many years a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen and was Paymaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. He is a Privy Councillor and Deputy Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, the Chief Justice of Bombay, having returned from leave, took his seat on the bench on the Appellate Side with Mr. Justice Fulton yesterday. Mr. Justice Bayley who acted as Chief Justice during Sir Charles Sargent's absence, sat in the first court on the Original Side, while Mr. Justice Starling, who acted as a judge of the court during that period, has reverted to practise at the Bar.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been recently in Wiesbaden for two days to consult Dr. Pagenstecher, the celebrated oculist, a[illegible] the affection of the eyes from which he has been suffering for two or three years past. The learned specialist is satisfied that a considerable improvement has taken place, and that a further amelioration is probable.

IN consequence of the Bombay University Examinations, being held in the Town Hall, it has been found impracticable for the Philharmonic Society to hold rehearsals during the present month, but in spite of this drawback it is proposed to give the next concert on December 18. The first part is to consist of a pianoforte concerto with orchestra by Schumann; and an orchestral symphony (the first ever attempted by the Society), together with some other items to be arranged hereafter; and in the second part a small selection from the Christmas portion of the "Messiah" with full orchestra and organ will be given.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of October 1892 were Rs. 10,20,93,000, 1893 Rs. 16,34,03,000, 1894 Rs. 17,50,92,000.

IT is apt to strike a person with a sense of the amount of work that must be entailed in the administration of the Army, if he thinks of all the changes, overhaulings and revisions that any one little part of the system receives. Take the ordinary language examinations—Higher and Lower Standard—in Hindustani. Here is comparatively simple matter "observes an up country paper": Hindustani does not alter for practical purposes much more than Greek and Latin: we have been examining our officers in the language for a century or so, and it might have been thought that by this time we should have discovered the amount of the knowledge that it is desirable to exact by these respective tests and the best way of ascertaining whether the candidate possesses it—just as at Oxford and Cambridge the standard of "Smalls" and "Little-Go" goes on for successive generations of Undergraduates unaltered. So far from having attained finality in this respect these Military examinations change like the Paris fashions. Hardly a quarter passes but some revision of the regulations appears to be necessary. The time has now come, it seems, when a more than usually thorough overhauling is thought to be required by the interests of the service, and if the proposals now submitted to the Board of Examiners are approved, the result will be the disappearance of the time-honoured Bagho-Babar, the one constant quantity hitherto amongst all fluctuations. The authorities consider that the time has come when this venerable reader, which might be called the Book of Sighs, should be supplanted by one describing the Hindu and Mahomedan religions and treating of the manners and customs of the natives of India. The idea uppermost—for the moment—in the mind of the Government of India is to relax the stringency of the examinations. They consider that the first test in Urdu need only be of such a nature as to qualify a candidate for his ordinary military duties, and should be of such a character that any officer might be expected to pass it within a year of his arrival in the country. The Higher Standard should not be much harder than the Lower Standard, as there are fears that an officer's regimental training may suffer if he has to give much extra study to the passing of language examinations. So for the time being languages are down and technical subjects up. By and by some one will discover, with equal force, that the officers of the native army have not sufficient proficiency as linguists to impart to their men the complicated instruction that modern military training requires, and then the language tests will be screwed up again.

A PIECE of information given by "Atlas," [illegible] most excellent authority, is that "for som[illegible] after Mr. Gladstone's resignation he was be[illegible] taking Holy Orders, and it was with a view [illegible] step that he announced his intention of [illegible] from the House of Commons at the Diss[illegible] Mr. Gladstone's health remains good, [illegible] eyesight is not further impaired, it i[illegible] that he will be a candidate for c[illegible] year." The statement, howe[illegible] authoritatively denied.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

The funeral train conveying the body of the Emperor Alexander, reached Moscow, at 10 o'clock, this morning.

It was escorted throughout the journey by the Emperor Nicholas and several Imperial and Royal personages.

The body was received at the station by the Clergy of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Grand-Dukes of Russia, Generals, and high civil officials.

The clergy recited the prayers of the Church, and the coffin was placed on a hearse, and started off for the Cathedral, at Kremlin, amid the muffled peals of the bells of the numerous Churches and Chapels of Moscow.

The streets along the route were literally draped in black, and the mourning arches were ornamented with shields, escutcheons, and trophies of flags. The procession slowly wending its way, presented a spectacle of unique solemnity.

After two hours' marching the procession reached the Cathedral. The coffin was removed from the hearse, and placed in the centre of the *chapelle ardente* where the body now lies in state.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

PROPOSED AMERICAN MEDIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. Gresham, the United States Secretary of State, has telegraphed to the American Minister at Tokio, that if Japan joins in the request of the Chinese Government for the mediation of President Cleveland the latter will consent to mediate between the belligerents.

The Japanese Government has not yet replied to the proposal, and it is doubtful whether an assent will be given owing to the pressure which would be put on the Government by Japanese popular opinion which is in favor of crushing China completely.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS.

The Powers are exchanging views regarding the appeal of the Chinese Government for intervention but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

INTENDED DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR FROM PEKIN.

The Emperor and the Chinese Court are preparing to leave Pekin, and will go to Sinjanfu in the Province of Kiangsu.

ABANDONMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Chefoo, stating that the Taotai and several military leaders abandoned Port Arthur on the 6th instant. There is no general direction of affairs, and everything is chaos.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Nov. 12.

After witnessing the State police sports and distributing prizes Lord Harris left Dhrangadhra for Wadhwan this morning, where his Excellency lunched with the Thakore Sahib, and then left by the special for Bhownugger at 1-15 p.m. A stoppage was made at Dhola for tea, when Captain Forbes and the Dewan met H. E. the Governor. At the Bhownugger terminus the Maharaja and his son, Colonel Hancock, Mr. Proctor-Sims, Captain Cox, Mr. Merewether, and other gentlemen met his Excellency. A procession was formed, headed by the State elephants and escorted by the Imperial Lancers to Panvadi, where the Governor stays, and where a large camp has been pitched for numerous visitors. The city is extensively decorated and the neighbouring population have assembled in immense crowds.

A SOLDIER RUN OVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

An Artillery soldier, named Livesay, was run over by a train, on Sunday night, near Kirkee. The body was frightfully mutilated. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death during a state of temporary insanity.

TWO PURDESIS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT ACQUITTED.

The two Purdesis, Bala Shivdin and Hanumansing, who were charged before Mr. Jacob, Sessions Judge, with entering into the house of Alibhai Umerbhai and assaulting him and his brother were found guilty by the assessors on Saturday. His Honor in delivering his judgment in the afternoon disagreed with the assessors on the score of the identity of the accused being not proved and discharged them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

The French mail steamer, Oceanien, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dholiera	2¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 9-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Reunion mails closes at Mauritius at noon, on Wednesday, th instant.

HERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 11.

– – – – – – – – 78·8

ONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

– – – – – – – – 71·6

– – – – – – – – 81·9

– – – – – – – – 86·2

– – – – – – – – 85·5

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

REFLECTIONS ON THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

WE shall soon have completed the first two months of the football campaign of 1894-95, and that the eight weeks have been exceedingly fruitful in exciting incidents and important events is patent to the most causual observer. Let me gather together some of the fragments and present, if I can a striking picture of the season, so far as it has progressed. There are features worthy of more than momentary consideration. And first of all I feel bound to dwell upon the deaths and casualties of the campaign, young as it is. I regret to say that several persons have succumbed to injuries received on the field when playing under both codes of rules, while minor mishaps have been perhaps too frequent. These disasters are inseparable from a game like football. While we lament them we cannot prevent them. We all sympathise deeply with the killed and wounded, and our hearts beat with brotherly love for relatives who have seen their kith and kin snatched away in the pursuit of pleasure and health. Some people, however, are apt to be led away by the constant paragraphs which appear in the newspapers. Football has become such a popular diversion that our daily journals publish every scrap of information they can obtain in reference to the game. A sudden death among the spectators, for this has happened twice this season, is magnified into "Fatality at a Football Match." Why do men with diseased hearts attend such exciting exhibitions? They are courting death. If a wagonette or a trap overturns on the road to a football match it is duly chronicled, and likewise with railway disasters. It's all the fault of football. Every sprain, the breakage of every small bone, and the fracture of a limb in all kinds of little games are industriously paragraphed all over the country until most Monday mornings we see a lengthy list of the injured. Next April some industrious scribe will collate these "facts" and write an article on "The Butcher's Bill" while "The Lancet" will indulge in some stupid animadversions and very tame platitudes anent football.

FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.

An impudent instance of this kind of ignorant comment made upon football accidents appeared in a weekly periodical the other day. This journal observed :—"Unless some steps are taken to minimise the danger to life and limb at this game we shall hardly be in a position to indite homilies concerning the cruelty of the Spaniards in attending bull fights. As many men are injured in one day 'to make a British holiday' as horses are injured in a dozen bull-fights to make a 'Spanish holiday.'" Harry Furniss, I think, once wrote of football as the modern substitute for the prize ring, and now "Truth" compares it with bull-fighting. We are getting on. As a matter of fact the accidents are, comparatively speaking, exceedingly few, while some casualties are inseparable from such a game. As Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet, wrote :—

> "No game was ever yet worth a rap,
> For a rational man to play,
> Into which no accident, no mishap,
> Could possibly find its way.
> If you hold the willow, a shooter from Wills
> May transform you into a hopper;
> And the football meadow is rife with spills,
> If you feel disposed for a cropper.
>
> . . . .
>
> There's danger even where fish are caught
> To those who a wetting fear,
> And what's worth having must aye be bought,
> And sport's like life, and life's like sport,
> It ain't all skittles and beer."

All sports have their accidents, but we don't hear of them, and they are not carefully collected and published daily, to be reprinted over and over again, and served up months after. Are we to believe that there are no accidents in cycling, no fatalities in boxing, no causalities in hunting, no lives lost in *swimming, fishing, shooting*, and in cricket. Indeed we could traverse the whole realm of sport from hockey and lacrosse to cricket and football, and we shall find records of death and mishap. It is inseparable from sport worth the having. But football receives most attention from penny-a-liners and other scribes because it is the sport of the day, and hence the unenviable notoriety that some persons are trying to attach to the game. I have known men who have played football for years, have taken part in 300, 400, and 500 matches, and have not only never been hurt, but have never hurt an opponent, and never had a penalty kick or a free kick for foul play awarded against them. And yet in two instances at least, these fellows were injured—and that badly—directly they played cricket. An international half-back once remarked to me :—"No, no. I never tackle cricket. Football is dangerous enough for me. I wouldn't stand up against fast bowling on a bad wicket for anything. I'd sooner play against gentle amateurs. I know these amateurs. I've been sore all over for days after the continual charging of the gentle amateurs who are always chattering about the roughness of the professionals." These are facts.

THE LIABILITY TO CASUALTIES.

In January and June, 1890, an asurance company collected statistics regarding accidents in the world of sport. In January the figures came out :—Boxing, 4; skating, 1; football, 23; shooting, 8; hockey, 2; bowls, 2; hunting, 19; riding, 40; dancing, 5; billiards, tennis, dumb-bells, and golf one each; total, 108. These are tabulated winter sports. But now let us look at summer recreation :—Bowls, 1; cycling, 31; riding, 40; cricket, 34; tennis, 17; rowing, 10; rinking, 3; wrestling, 1; swimming, 6; shooting, 2; polo, 3; total, 48. This is in my opinion a very fair sample of the state of affairs. There is this difference however that the 23 football accidents would generally be the subject of paragraphs, whereas the 34 mishaps of cricket and the 31 casualties of cycling would blush unseen, so to speak. Do let us be fair and put away from us this rubbish about the "Midland Spine-splitters," and "The Rib-cracking Rovers." Of course, no one can deny that football is a violent game. But the antagonism of man to man is one of the greatest charms to the British race, who will not be satisfied with such brain-whirling pastimes as hunt-the-slipper (ancient though it be), and blind man's buff. There are, however, other points in connection with football accidents which I am bound to emphasise.

COURTING DISASTER IN MANY WAYS.

Both men and boys will play football when they are not fit, not in condition to do so, and moreover young men will take part in this fierce game who were never designed by Nature for such rough and rude recreations. If people will don their jersey and neglect to make themselves physically fit for such a strife, and will enter the enclosure regardless of advancing age, we are bound to have disasters. Football is a tremendous strain on the combatants, and unless an adult be in the pink of condition, almost as fit as hands can make him, he has no right to assist in the severe contests of the day. Physical fitness is an essential. Then, too, at a certain age, the limbs lose much of their lissomeness, and the arteries much of their elasticity. Those who are irreverently termed "old crocks" should give it up. Then, as I have said, there are hosts of young men playing football who were never intended by Nature to do so, and are consequently not adapted for it. Some people can stand punishment with impunity. A blow or a kick does not affect them. The same force applied to another may mean disablement or death. It depends upon one's constitution. It depends upon whether there is any tendency to tuberculosis in the constitution. I have always been of opinion that no one should play our winter game without first passing an examination by an expert medical man. He would investigate your *family history, see whether there* was any trace of incipient heart disease, any tendency to hereditary consumption, any likelihood of tuberculosis developing. These are not merely my opinions, but the embodied experience of one of the most celebrated surgeons in the country. For a healthy man, who is physically fit, there is no more invigorating amusement, but for one who is not so fortunate there is no diversion fraught with greater liability.

ROUGH AND RECKLESS PLAY.

No doubt there is unnecessary roughness and some brutality in matches under both codes. Referees and governing authorities must deal with this matter *in* no vacillating manner. The Yorkshire Rugby Union have recently passed some drastic sentences—as an example to all authorities—and in doing so the President, I believe, remarked, that roughness was generally found in teams who did not know the game, and would not take the trouble to learn. This is only too true. It is very rarely indeed that a serious mishap occurs in any of the great League matches, county, or championship contests. Indeed, I can recall nothing more serious than the fracture of a limb in any really first-class contest. In addition to all these considerations we must not forget that some men court disaster by their style of play. They go crashing and lunging about in all directions, jumping in the air, and using their legs in a stupidly reckless manner, for which there is no necessity. I don't wish to mention names, but I saw a player in an important match only last Saturday who is certain to break his leg some day or other from the way in which he thrusts that limb forward. The man has been told about it, but he perseveres in his own method and will suffer for his obstinacy. When you read of football accidents in the paper think not only of all these things but also of the exceedingly large number of people who play the game every Saturday, at least, and compare the vast army (for such it is) with the few accidents which happen. Then you will get at the true inwardness of the danger of football. Where can we go, and what can we do in this world, where one is absolutely free from all risk of every kind? I know not.

PROFESSIONALISM IN RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Another feature of the season so far has been the unveiling of the professionalism existing among the Lancashire Rugby clubs, As everyone knows, Leigh and Salford, two leading organisations in the County Palatine, have been already suspended for breaches of the law in relation to amateurism, and charges of employing paid players are hanging over the heads of Wigan, Rochdale Hornets, Tyldesley, Broughton Rangers, Swinton, and may be Radcliffe. The Lancashire authorities have adopted a stern attitude in reference to the two clubs who have been convicted, and if they intend to adhere to the position they have taken up, I am afraid that they will have to disqualify all the best teams in the county. If this sort of thing goes on I shall be curious to see what sort of a Lancashire team will be selected to meet Yorkshire in November, and if the professional unmasking movement spreads, the constitution of the English fifteen against Scotland and Wales will be a matter of extreme difficulty. That professionalism does exist in the manufacturing centres of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in some parts of the Midlands cannot be doubted. So long as amateurism is the law it mnst be obeyed. But many other questions arise—questions which require a lot of consideration. Can this veiled professionalism be rooted out? If not, should professionalism be recognised, legalised, and controlled? And if professionalism be established, what will be the future of Rugby football? These are the great questions, apart from all prejudices, which remain to be settled. I don't think that professionalism can be entirely and completely suppressed. Some clubs have such big gates and so much money that they must, at all costs, maintain a first-class fifteen to attract the folk. If they have not the men they have the money, and, as we know, most footballers have their price.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Sham amateurism has been allowed too vigorous a growth for years for it to be scotched and killed now. The Scottish Football Association struggled with a similar state of things for years, but they had to abandon their position, and legalise professionalism. I argue that professionalism at Rugby should be sanctioned, under very stringent conditions. Sham amateurs and uncontrolled professionalism have been the bane and the curse of every sport into which they have crept. Let us be honest, fair, manly, aboveboard in our dealings with men, and let not the servants become the masters, as all sham amateurs invariably do. The Rugby Union and the county clubs have the experience of their Association and Scotch brethren to aid them—not in framing mere rules—but to assist them in drawing up wise provisions for the better regulation of professionalism. The Football Association is an older body than the Rugby Union, and owing to the remarkable development of the dribbling code has had a wider experience than the Union, and a conference between the two might show the Union, the pitfalls and places to be avoided. If professionalism be legalised by the Rugby authorities, well-defined limits must be put to the payment of players, poaching must be prohibited under severe pains and penalties, transfers must be made not easy but difficult, each player must be licensed, the smaller clubs must be protected, and the amateurs must be preserved, and not crushed. These are things which must be thought about. A far-seeing, wise scheme at the commencement will make professionalism possible, will encourage honesty, and will put the sham amateur into his proper position—that of a servant and not of a master. Knowing what I do of Rugby football, I say be honest and encourage honesty. Do not be Puritanical and stiff-backed and indirectly promote clandestine contracts and backstairs diplomacy.

THE GROWTH OF FOOTBALL IN THE ARMY.

Have you noticed how football is growing in the Army? A team representing the British Army, which is rather a large order, met the Corinthians on Saturday, at the Oval, but Tommy Atkins was no match for the gentleman amateurs, who won by 8 goals to 1. Just in the same way the Broughton Rangers of Manchester met the Enniskillen Dragoons at the Rugby game. The Rangers, who are not by any means the best club in Lancashire, gained a victory by 47 points (4 goals, 9 tries) to 3 points (1 try). In other words the soldiers got over the line once in each game. In each of these matches we see that class will tell. So far as Association is concerned the game is very popular in the Army, because there is an Army Challenge Cup to compete for. England, Ireland, and Scotland have been divided into eleven regimental districts for the purpose of football. The various corps have formed over 70 football teams, and these have been duly drawn in ties. The first round of their competition has to be completed by to-day (Saturday) October 27. As might naturally be expected such a movement as this has emanated from two old Etonians. Mr. Harry McCalmont, the millionaire owner of Isinglass, founded the Army Football Association when he was in the Scots Guards, and Mr. McCalmont was well supported by Captain W. P. Pulteney, a gentleman who still retains his interest in the game and in Army football. Captain Pulteney, who belongs to the Football Association, is a son of the Rev. R.T. Pulteney of Market Harborough, and was also educated at Eton. Like Mr. McCalmont, he was a great footballer at Eton, and carried his passion with him into the army. When the 2nd Scots Guards formed their first football team he was called upon to play centre forward, which he did for several seasons. May football prosper in the Army, for it is a sport eminently suited to soldiers, and likely to develop their fighting abilities.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna has published a despatch from Constantinople to the effect that the possibility of the Porte sooner or later acquiescing in the desire of Russia to obtain a coaling station on Turkish territory is being eagerly discussed in diplomatic circles in that capital.

WHEN Richard Wagner died suddenly, at the beginning of the year 1883, in the Palazzo Vendramini, Venice, the Duca della Grazia, from whom the poet-composer had hired the palace, promised to affix a memorial tablet to the building. He diligently kept his word. But the German visitors to Venice, though they heard Wagner's airs played on the Piazza of St. Mark, search in vain for this public memorial of their great "Tonmeister." Instead of being set up in the front of the palace, where the gondolas and little steamers ceaselessly pass, it is (says the *Westminster Gazette*) hidden at the back, visible only from a narrow lane which is rarely, if ever, trodden by the foot of a foreign tourist. There, indeed, a marble tablet duly announces that "*within these walls died Richard* Wagner, on Feb. 13, 1883." Application has been made to the Duke, says the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt*, to allow the tablet to be removed to the front of the palace; but he seems to be a sort of architectural martinet, for he answers that he cannot permit the alteration, because the tablet would be "so out of *harmony with the style of the façade*." So many "styles," eastern and western, classic and Gothic, have managed to find harmonious combination in the "Stones of Venice," that an art-loving Venetian ought to be the last man in Europe to insist upon a rigid architectural purity.

SECOND CLASS P. AND O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Travelling by second class P. and O. has from well-known causes been of late forced on such a large section of Englishmen that we think an account of our experiences may be of service, not only to them, but also to the Company, whose desires should be to further the comforts of their passengers whether in the first or second saloon. The systematic courtesy shown by the captains and officers of the P. and O. service and their attention to complaints is proverbial; but there are questions not only without their sphere of action, but the mooting of which to the directors would be not only detrimental to their interests, but might even entail their dismissal. We would wish, therefore, to confine ourselves to conditions patent to the ship's officers but with which they are powerless to deal. For greater clearness we would specify these under the following headings, dealing with them seriatim; first, over-crowding; second, general insanitary condition of the ship; third, minor discomfort :—

First, "Over-crowding"—On the last outward voyage of the s. s. "Carthage" there were eighty-seven second saloon passengers, exclusive of children, and seven mail sorters, who joined at Aden. The majority of these were cabined on the orlop or lower deck, at such a level that the ports could never be opened even in fine weather; many of these cabins having neither ports nor head-lights were absolutely dark all day and these were only usable at night when the electric light was turned on. The free space in connection with these cabins consisting of an area of 7 by 6 yards was utilized as a nursery and accommodated eighteen children to Malta and fourteen thence to Bombay. As to the cabins themselves, practical experience of their condition within the Tropics renders the fact that the Board of Trade certificate sanctions an even larger number of passengers than were present upon this trip of no real value in justifying the condition of the vessel and eliminates from the said certificate all hygienic value. The dining saloon was 33 feet long with a similar width at its widest, but narrowing rapidly to the stern. In even moderately rough weather all the ports had to be closed, and the atmospheric condition produced in the Tropics by ninety-four diners together with stewards, in this confined space, may readily be imagined.

Second, Insanitary condition.—In the Red Sea, an intolerable stench permeated the second class accommodation, and was followed by many cases of sickness and of gastric disturbances such as are known to follow the inhalation of foul gases. In consequence of this exhalation we would like to have categorical replies to the following questions: (*a*) Is it a fact that the Carthage is known amongst the initiated as a fever ship? (*b*) Is it true that sufficient time is not allowed in the Albert docks for thorough cleaning out of the hold, and that rotting grain is lying loose in the limbers? (*c*) Can the directors deny that about four trips ago the butcher and his mate died on the homeward voyage? Were their symptoms of a nature which pointed to blood-poisoning, and if so, can it be denied that the condition of the vessel was an important causative factor in the casualties? (*d*) After leaving Aden on the same voyage was it necessary to convert the postal department office into an hospital to enable them to treat eighteen cases of fever, which occurred amongst the crew, and if so, what was the nature of this fever, and can they assign other than preventible causes for this remarkable epidemic? (*e*) Will the Board of Directors publish an official report as to the health of the crew as well as of the passengers on the return of this vessel?

Third, Minor Discomforts.—In dealing with this heading it is not forgotten, for a moment, that those who are unfortunately forced to avail themselves of the second saloon cannot expect the comforts and luxuries of the first, still much might be done to ameliorate present conditions. At the same time we would deal with this but lightly. For the second saloon there are four baths amongst eighty-seven bathers, and ten minutes are allowed each person for his or her ablutions. It requires no intricate calculation to see that daily some hapless ones must be deprived of that most essential luxury in a hot climate. It also appears hard that the exigencies of the postal department combined with the parsimony of the Company should at any time deprive the second class deck of all illumination save the fitful gleams of smoking oil lamps, at a period when the monopoly of incandescent lamps has expired, and the ship boasts of two dynamos. Again, the Company demand £5 for every dog and £1 for every bird cage, be the owner first or second class. For these heavy charges owners have a right to expect proper accommodation for their pets, yet the approved position for the kennels is upon the deck adjoining the second saloon companion and smoking saloon, the surrounding walls being decorated with cages, thereby producing unnecessary discomfort to man and beast alike. In connection with the above we would draw attention to the fact that aft of the second class companion is a space exactly corresponding in size with the second saloon. In this area are contained: Two potato bunkers, second saloon smoking-room, two berth cabins for cook and baker, mechanics' cabin, butcher's shop, cabin for barman and storekeeper, eight berth cabins for quarter-masters, three latrines, one urinal, open mess for quarter-masters, two bath-rooms, lamp-room, vegetable store-room, carpenters and bo'sn's cabin, two berth cabins for engineers, four berth cabins for passengers, poultry crates, and a two and-a-half foot passage, comprising a heterogeneous combination of *multum in parvo* in which the utmost contempt for the elementary principles of hygiene is exhibited in the smallest possible space. Although to some it may appear trivial, still to others the depreciated rupee appeals in emphatic manner, and we cannot think that the Company is morally or legally entitled to demand the profits on their liquors that they at present extort with the only alternative—turbid water. For example on leaving Bombay a charge of six pence is made for sodawater, the bottles are marked Treacher and Co., who sell the same at a retail price of eight annas a dozen, or eight pies for a bottle, being equivalent to one half-penny. Will the Company tell us the profit on the wholesale price. The same argument applies with more or less force to all liquors sold on board.

Finally, setting aside these last-named and admittedly minor discomforts, and always recollecting the humility suitable to second class passengers, it is submitted that a public company which contracts to carry travellers is at least as much bound to avoid serious over-crowding and dangerous sanitary conditions as the keepers of common lodging-houses, and cellar dwellings over both of whom health officers exercise a supervision from which the P. and O. Company appear to enjoy a complete immunity.

In conclusion, we can only quote the Company, and say with reference to a second saloon passage and its attendant miseries

Nov. 12. QUIS SEPARABIT.

[⁂ Here follow the names of twenty-one second-class passengers, which, though we do not publish, are all well known to us as those of members of the various Indian Services.—ED., *B.G.*]

The Portuguese Minister of Marine has submitted to the Cortes a bill authorising the Government to contract a loan of 12,000 contos of milreis (£2,666,000), to be raised during six years, for the purchase of warships and the construction of shipyards. The Customs receipts of Angola, Mozambique, and other Colonies are to be assigned for the payment of interest on the loan. The ships which it is intended to purchase or construct include four cruisers, two ironclads, four corvettes, ten gunboats, thirty-five torpedo-boats, and two transports.

THE Hungarian Minister of Justice, addressing his constituents at Pressburg, on October 13, said the Government maintained in their integrity the two measures, concerning the reception of the Jewish religion and freedom of worship, rejected last week by the Chamber of Magnates. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says "the Ultramontane Clericals have not taken kindly to their recent defeat in the *Chamber of Magnates*, and are endeavouring to work upon the well-known *piety of the Sovereign with the object of preventing* him from giving the Royal assent to the Government bills that have been passed." The *Mgyar Allam* declares it to be impossible for the Apostolic King of Hungary to sanction the ecclesiastical bills of the Government.

DEATH OF MR. J. A. RALLI.

WITH deep regret we have to announce the sudden death of Mr. J. A. Ralli, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in this country, which took place about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Early yesterday morning the deceased gentleman went out riding at Malabar Hill; when he was suddenly taken ill, and was obliged to have recourse to a victoria to return to his residence. On reaching his bungalow, Mr. Ralli became worse. Dr. Dimmock, his medical adviser, was soon in attendance, and everything was done which was practicable under the circumstances, but there was no change for the better, and Mr. Ralli died about 3-30 p.m., it is believed, from heart-disease. He had spent the best years of his life in conducting the Calcutta business of his firm, which is well known as one of the wealthiest and most influential mercantile houses in this country. He had intended to retire from India after a long residence; but on his way from Calcutta, he joined the Bombay firm for a time at the beginning of this year. Mr. Ralli was an anglicised Greek gentleman, having passed the greatest portion of his life in England. A man of an unusually genial nature and obliging, courteous disposition, he was respected by all who knew him. Much sympathy is being felt for his widow and four children now in England, the expression of which has been conveyed to Mr. C. G. Giro, the only resident partner of the firm in Bombay. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of Mr. John Fachiri, who was formerly connected with the firm, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., the premises of Mr. D. Macropolo, &c., were closed yesterday. The funeral takes place this morning.

HOME TRADE QUOTATIONS.

THE trade circulars, brought by the last mail, give the following particulars as to the course of business in England during the week ending October 26 :—

Bombay and Zanzibar Produce.—There is no indication of any improvement in these markets and the outlook continues extremely unsatisfactory. In nearly all departments trade is almost lifeless, and the revival so long looked for seems as far off as ever; for many articles there is scarcely an enquiry, and when business is done it is quite of a jobbing character, generally at prices favouring buyers.

Tanned Hides.—The sales of the 12th instant were fairly attended, and the demand more extensive than at the last auctions, with some improvement in values. Madras tannages realised rather better prices than at the September auctions, 3rd Small improving ⅛d. to ¼d. Bombay of best mellow tannage realised full values, fair qualities showing some weakness on extra heavy weights, but in all cases exceeding the prices bid on the previous sale. Common and stitched unchanged.

Tanned Skins.—There have been no arrivals during the week. The seventh series of sales for the year commenced on the 22nd, and the catalogues of Goat will close this evening. Notwithstanding the large supply, and the shorter interval of six weeks from the preceding sale, the demand proved more extensive than was expected. Bombay Goat sold freely, and at some improvement on September rates. The chief demand was for good tannages of medium and light weights, which are 1d. dearer; heavy were well competed for, and second selections rather higher. The commonest rejections alone receded, and are 1d. to 2d. lower in most instances. The Madras supply consisted chiefly of Dindigul and Coimbatore descriptions, which at the opening ruled ½d. to 1d. lower, but now show some recovery and an advance on light weights of best tannages. Heavy and medium firsts are the weakest market, seconds and thirds selling up to valuations. The American demand was very limited at the opening, but developed later. The few up-country skins of good quality sold at full rates, but ordinary and extra weights met a slow trade at ½d. to 1d. decline. Sheep commence on the 29th.

Cloves.—The speculative buying has again subsided, and a flat tone has prevailed throughout the week at lower prices. Delivery, 1,500 bales sold, November-January, 2 15-16d.; January-March, 3d. per lb. Spot.—In the absence of business nearest value for "fair" 2 15-16d. per lb.

Chillies.—Twenty-five bales (old import) common dull dark sold at auctions at 25s. to 26s. per cwt.

Cochin Ginger.—Suppliers at auctions were much in excess of demand and the bulk withdrawn, nineteen cases partly cut and scraped, good plump white, brought extreme rates, 66s. to 66s. 6d. This description being very scarce ordinary to good washed Rough is selling slowly at 40s. to 42s. per cwt.

THE ROAD TO MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me through the columns of your paper to call attention to a fact which does not appear to be generally known, and which is of some importance to those who may think of travelling to Mahableshwar via Bankote and the Fitzgerald Ghat. The fact is that the bungalows at Dasgaon and Poladpur are now maintained not as travellers' bungalows, but as district bungalows. There is now no messman at either bungalow, nor any complete provision of furniture. A few tables, chairs, and cots, and a small quantity of crockery, cutlery, &c., are still available at each bungalow. Intending travellers by this route should therefore make their arrangements accordingly. There is a man in charge of each bungalow who is authorised to place them at the service of travellers under the rules applicable to district bungalows, which are briefly—(1) District officers first and then other Government officers have a preferential right to occupy the bungalows, free of charge,; (2) others, not Government officers, may occupy a bungalow, if not required by Government officers, 7 days free of charge, and thereafter at Re. 1 a day. The Mamlatdar of Mahad will, if written to in good time beforehand, assist those who may require them in obtaining bazaar supplies, &c., at Dasgaon and Poladpur.—Yours, &c.,

R. A. LAMB,
Acting Collector, Kolaba.

Mahad, Nov. 9.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s circular dated Hongkong Oct. 24 says :—The market is in the same sorry plight as was the case during the preceding interval, and may be said to have fared even worse as all the counts have experienced a further decline and a general slackening of inquiries is noticeable. The immediate out-look is gloomy in the extreme as in addition to the threatening aspect or war between China and Japan, stocks have abnormally increased, and winter is fast approaching, which will lead np to the closing of several ports, as also sellers show the utmost anxiety to quit owing to the above causes as well as owing to the anticipations of full and bumper yields of American and Indian Cotton crops. Of course if the proposed peace negotiations prove successful a stimulus will be given to the market, things may assume quite a different aspect, and unparalleled activity may reign supreme in the place of extreme stagnation which has been the order of the day, though it is extremely difficult to foresee the course of events. At all events the doings of the past fortnight wore a gloomy appearance, and sales under the circumstances amounted to 5,000 bales as hereunder :—

1,300	bales of	No.	20	sold	at $77	to $83 to $83
250	,,	,,	16	,,	$75	to $81
500	,,	,,	12	,,	$64	to $72
2,900	,,	,,	10	,,	$63	to $71
50	,,	,,	8-6	,,	$60	to $63

leaving unsold stocks at the very heavy figure of about 32,000 bales.

Exchange on India is quoted *to-day Rs.* 190¾ T-T and Rs. 191¼ on demand.

Reports from Shanghai point the market there to have experienced unprecedented stagnation and sales under the circumstances were effected at heavy concessions and have fallen to the low figure of 1,700 bales. Unsold stocks are estimated at about 20,000 bales. Exchange on India is quoted Rs. 258¼.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* (Oct 17) says "thefts of the luggage of travellers in trains in Italy have begun again on a larger scale than ever, and the railway companies are apparently taking no measures to prevent them."

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

TOKIO, Oct. 22, 7-10 P.M.

IT is now certain that China has made overtures of peace to Japan. She offers to pay an indemnity to Japan, to allow the reforms which Japan desired in the Central Government and Administrative Departments of Corea to be carried out, and to recognize the complete autonomy of Corea.

At the present moment, Japanese armies, consisting of one hundred thousand men, are converging upon Peking.

The Japanese Diet, now, sitting at Hiroshima, has voted the sum of one hundred and fifty million yen to carry on the war against China. The documents produced by the Government clear Japan of all blame as to the origin of the war and the precipitation of hostilities.

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The following telegram was received in Hongkong on the 19th ultimo :—

An extraordinary Session of the Japanese Diet was opened on the 18th instant at Hiroshima. In his speech opening the Session, the Emperor said: We regret that China, having disregarded her duty, and refused to co-operate with Japan in preserving the peace of the Far East, has precipitated the present conflict between Japan and China. The sword having once been drawn, hostilities must not be permitted to cease until Japan has accomplished the object she had in in view when she entered upon this struggle. It is our earnest desire that our loyal subjects shall, in perfect union and harmony, devote themselves to the promotion of the interests of our Empire, and by securing a complete and final triumph of our arms, open the way for the speedy restoration of the peace of the Far East, and thus illustrate the glory of our nation.

Shanghai, Oct. 16.

The following notes are taken from the *N.-C. Daily News*, which credits them to native sources :—

BLACK FLAGS TO THE FRONT.

Confirmatory telegrams have been received of the appointment of General Liu Yungfu, the erstwhile Black Flag Chief of Tongking, to an important command in Chihli province. General Liu's place in South Formosa will be taken by two other generals. A special order in the Imperial Rescript commands General Liu to take as many of his old subordinates of Tongking as possible with him to the North.

RICE FOR THE SOUTH.

The Viceroy at Nanking, *according to late telegrams* to this port, has taken off the *embargo on the export of* rice in deference to the request of Li Hang-chang, Viceroy of the Two Kuang, who has backed up the petition of the Cantonese rice-buying syndicates at Wuhu and Chinkiang on the ground, that unless rice be allowed to be exported to Canton and southern ports, a decided scarcity of the cereal will be felt in those places, which will be detrimental to the interests of the State. The duty on the 600,000 piculs of [illegible] will thereby find its way to the South from the Yangtze ports, will be paid one-half at Wuhu and the other half at the Yangchow Customs.

THE SOUTHERN SQUADRON.

Three men-of-war belonging to either the Canton or the Foochow fleets have been reported as arrived from the South *en route* for the North, and the Shanghai gunboat *Weiching* has also returned from Formosa.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

The recent notes in these columns with reference to fighting in the Yaloo region apparently had connection with a number of skirmishes between the contending armies on both sides of the Yaloo river. Telegraphic information from Chinese sources arrived yesterday from the North, to the effect that a great battle is expected to be fought within a day or two, as the Chinese have advanced their troops towards the river from Chiu-lionch'eng and Yichow in order to hem in the Japanese, who have been occupying the region between Yichow and the Yaloo on the Corean side, with the object of cutting the Chinese at Yichow off from relief from the Munchurian side. The fighting will thus be between the Chinese at Yichow opposing the Japanese coming from Pingyang, and the Chinese at Chiu-liench'eng opposing the Japanese at the Yaloo, so that the latter will be between the two fires of the Chinese at Chiu-liench'eng and Yichow, and the latter again between the two Japanese fires of the Yaloo and Pingyang armies. The Japanese at the Yaloo are reported to have got there from the north-east route, intending thereby to cut off the Chinese retreating from Yichow across the Yaloo, but were surprised in their turn by finding formidable Chinese detachments at Chiu-liench'eng and the northern banks of the Yaloo.

THE ALLEGED PARTIALITY OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO THE CHINESE.

It is a well known fact that, rightly or wrongly, there is a great deal of umbrage among the Japanese against the alleged partiality of the British fleet in the East toward the Chinese. From the translations which appeared in your columns at the time, your readers doubtless remember that the feeling of indignation recently found copious expression, though in a veiled form, through the vernacular press. It is not for me to judge whether or not the irritation of the Japanese was well-founded; I only say that such irritation has existed. I am, however, happy to be able to inform you that among the better-informed circles here a different state of feeling is beginning to prevail. As to the Government in London, nobody in Japan has ever doubted its friendship towards this country. But even with reference to Admiral Fremantle and the rest of the British officers on the China station, the impression now prevails that they are thoroughly impartial between the two belligerent countries, and that the best of sentiments exist between the British fleet and the Japanese Navy. Whether this happy change of feeling is to be attributed to a better understanding of the situation on the part of the Japanese, or whether it has been caused by a change of attitude on the part of the British Naval officers in the East, I do not pretend to decide.—*Mail.*

THE NAVAL FIGHTS—INTERVIEW WITH MR. G. HOFFMANN.

Shanghai, Oct. 18.

Mr. G. Hoffmann, who was on board the *Tsiyuen* during the fight off Yashan, on the 26th of July, and at the battle near the Yaloo on the 17th of September, is now in Shanghai on his way home, having resigned his position as Chief Superintending Engineer in the Chinese navy. Yesterday, he was seen by a representative of the *N.-C. Daily News*, to whom he gave some interesting information concerning the fights in which the *Tsiyuen* had taken part.

In regard to the encounter of the 25th of July it is important to note that he distinctly states that the Japanese were the aggressors, three Japanese vessels meeting the *Tsiyuen* and opening fire without any notice, although war was not declared until the 1st of August. The *Tsiyuen* and *Kwangyu* left Yashan at about half-past four on the morning of the 25th of July, shaping a course for Weihaiwei. At about half-past eight o'clock Mr. Hoffmann's boy told him that three Japanese vessels were in sight. Looking through the window *on the port side*, he saw the Japanese men-of-war, about 45 degrees to the fore, coming on in single line. The first was the Yoshino, but the others he did not know. They came on, and as soon as the leader was abreast of the Tsiyuen, the three simultaneously opened fire. Everything was then confusion on board the Tsiyuen, as no preparations had been made for a fight, the sea lashings being on the guns, and no ammunitions being up. It was about half-an-hour before the Tsiyuen could return the fire. The Tsiyuen has her steering gear badly damaged, and the two unknown Japanese vessels went off in pursuit of the Kwangyu and Tsaokiang, the latter of which was captured, whilst the former was run ashore. For quite an hour the Tsiyuen fought the Yoshino, compelling the latter to withdraw with a good deal of damage. After effecting some sort of repairs, the Yoshino again started after the Tsiyuen, firing some shots, which went wide of the mark. At about half-past twelve the Yoshino came within 800 or 900 yards, and made preparations to discharge a torpedo. Meanwhile, the Tsiyuen was circling round at full speed, keeping her broadside from the Japonese vessel, thus rendering futile an attempt to use a torpedo. The Yoshino approached closer still, whereupon the Tsiyuen's aft gun, 15cm. Krupp, fired three rounds at her, hitting the Japanese vessel near the bridge, and inflicting great damage. Upon this the Yoshino drew off towards the shore, and the Tsiyuen resumed her journey to Weihaiwei. Mr Hoffmann speaks highly of the working of the Tsiyuen, and he thinks it very creditable that she, not only escaped from the superior Japanese force, *but inflicted considerable* damage upon the Yoshino as well. There were 13 killed and 23 wounded on the Tsiyuen, and it was an unfortunate *fact that there was no doctor on board, nor* any provision made in the way of bandages. From Weihaiwei the Tsiyuen went to Port Arthur to repair, remaining there about three weeks.

FROM JAPANESE SOURCES.

THE ATTACK ON PEONG-YAN.

The following is given in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, *from its war correspondents, who proceeded with the* army in the attack on Peong-yan :—

1. General Strategy :—Of the third Division, a portion *of the brigade under Major-General Oseko, was to* proceed from Yuensan to Peong-yan; the Sakunion column, under Major-General Tachimi, from the Sakunion district, and the Major-General's mixed-brigade, in

which the correspondents followed, were to make a joint attack from all sides upon the place. When the brigade, under Major-General Oshima, arrived at Chungkwa, the main body of the Fifth Division, which came to Whang-chin, crossed the lower course of the Tai-don-gong. This is what Major Semba, staff officer of the Fifth Division, stated, after the fall of Peong-yan, was the plan of the attack. He says that, on the 19th ultimo, when the Commander of the Fifth Division arrived at Seoul, on the 19th August, a portion of the mixed-brigade, under Major-General Oshima, was at Riusan and Lin-shin, while Major Ichinoe left for Peong-yan with the infantry under his command as an advance guard. A battalion of infantry was also despatched to Sakunion. At that time the enemy was in Peong-yan, while a portion crossed the Tai-dong-gong, and built entrenchments on its right bank. The murder of Ensign Takenouchi and others, perpetrated at Shunsentie, increased their strength, and they marched to Whang-chiu. Yet Lieut-General Nodzu feared the Chinese soldiers would not come out of Peong-yan, as they have the habit of making a defence in a well-fortified place, and Peong-yan has both a river in front and mountains at the back, and is an important town in western Korea. As they were in such a well-fortified place it was judged likely that the Chinese soldiers would not come out of Peong-yan and show themselves. Lieut-General Nodzu received instructions from the Military Headquarters to drive out the Chinese soldiers beyond the frontier, and let no Chinese soldiers be seen in Korea. As this could not be effected without hazarding an attack on Peong-yan, he gave orders, on the 23rd August last, to Major-General Oshima to proceed to Kaiphyong. A report was also received on the 19th August that a battalion of the 12th Regiment of the 10th Brigade, and a company of artillery, which arrived at Yuensan on the 8th of August, had left for Seoul and arrived at Hosen. So instruction was given on the 20th August to the corps to change their destination, and proceed toward Sakunion at once. Thus reinforced, the Sakunion column became two battalions of infantry and a company of artillery. A piece of good news received by the Division was that the mixed-brigade of the 3rd Division would be placed under the command of the 5th Division, and that a portion of the former would be landed at Yuensan before the 26th August. With a view to make them help in the attack on Peong-yan, contemplated for the 15th September, they were ordered to Peong-yan. In this way was sent forward the Yuensan column, and now a portion of the 10th Brigade arrived at Seoul overland from Fusan under the Command of the 5th Division, although the entire 10th Brigade did not arrive. On the 21st instant a report was then received that Major-General Tachimi would arrive at Jenchuan on the 22nd or 23rd August, escorted by a man-of-war. On the 31st August, the army was formed as follows:—Mixed-brigade under Major-General Oshima, 11th Reg. of infantry, 1st company of cavalry, 3rd battalion of artillery, 1st company of engineering troops, a sanitary corps, and an ambulance.

The Sakunion Column, under Major-General Tachimi, was composed of 1st Batt. of the 12th Reg. of infantry (1st company wanted), 2nd Batt. of the 21st Reg. (8th company wanted). A detachment of the 2nd Company of Cavalry, and the 1st Company of artillery. The Yuensan Column under Colonel Sato, 18th Reg. of infantry. 1st Company of the 3rd Batt. of Cavalry, 1st Batt. of engineering troops (a company not included), Sanitary Corps. Seoul Guard, Lieut-Colonel Anma, 2nd Batt. of the 22nd Reg. (5th Company not included) was left in Seoul. Mixed-brigade, Major-General Oseko, 6th Reg. of infantry at Yuensan, a company of the 23rd Batt. of infantry.

Main Body 1st advance Division, Lieut-Colonel Shibata of the Artillery, 22nd Reg. of infantry (2nd Batt. not included) 2nd Batt. of artillery. Second advance Division, Lieut-colonel Tomoyasu of the infantry, 12th Reg. of infantry (1st Batt. not included), 5th Batt. of infantry, 2nd Company of Cavalry, 5th Batt. of engineering troops (1st Company not included), Sanitary Corps. Telegraph Protection guard 8th Company of the 21st Reg. of infantry at Rakuto. Commissariat, Protection Guard, 5th Company of the 22nd Reg. of infantry at Jenchuan, 1st Company of the 12th Reg. of infantry at Riusan and a detachment of the 12th Company of Carry at Ruison. The Military Headquarters having also sent its conclusion that the enemy at Peong-yan would not come out of that city, Lieut-General Nodzu gave orders to the various commanders to converge on Peong-yan on the 15th September by marching from different directions. The above is what Major Serba stated, and although the Chinese Peong-yan army was to be surrounded on all sides, each corps has a different duty to perform. Thus the brigade under Major-General Oshima was to make an attack from the front, and by drawing the attention of the enemy, make them unawares of the approach of the other columns as well as to not make them detach soldiers to other quarters. The Sakunion column was to enter the castle from the north of Peong-yan, and a portion of the Yuensan column was to combine with the Sakunion column upon the attack of Peong-yan, and the remainder of the column was to intercept the way where the enemy was likely to flee. While the main body was to attack Peong-yan from the south and west. The correspondent followed the brigade of Major-General Oshima, while another correspondent went with the Sakunion column.

2. Main body:—Since Lieut. General Nodzu left Seoul he has undergone many hardships. One was that there were no boats to cross the Taidon-gong, and another was a want of provisions from the commissaries not following the army with sufficient speed. Even the Lieut-General ate millet for several days. Yet General Nodzu did not stay even for a day at one place, but marched on, arriving at Peong-yan as settled, and when the army reached Wheng-chin, Major Baba of the engineering troops gave a report that ferry boats were obtained in the neighbourhood of Tetsushima, and that 25 were also obtained at the upper course, which rendered much help for the passage of troops.

On the 10th of September the First Advance Division was at Mangchin and Second Advance Division at Pongan. On that day the Engineer Corps were sent to Juniho to prepare to carry troops over the river. This was found to be over 500 ken in width. (A ken measures about 6 feet.) The current of the river was running strong at the time. The transportation of the troops commenced on the 11th September, and it took from two to four hours for a boat to cross the river and return. On that day, therefore, only the Infantry of the First Advance Division was taken over, the artillery having to wait until the next day. Then, the general advance division came up, but as the pontoons were badly made many of them were unfit for use. Under these circumstances the principal portion of the army, baggage and horses were left behind at Whang-chiu. Eventually, after waiting until the 13th of September, the entire army crossed the river, and reached Hosan Chin, after a slow journey, as the roads were very bad. The troops had to march day and night, with little or no sleep. In a round-about way, the several armies met at Shasen on the 14th of August, an engagement taking place with the enemy, by the Brigade under Major-General Oshima. Since Sept. 12th the report of guns were daily heard. The army, although most impatient to reach the front, were delayed by bad roads, but as the advance division reached the same, they were immediately sent by the Kosei road, thus making them the left wing detachment. The Cavalry coming up soon after this, were also despatched in the same direction, to open communication with the Yuensan party. In this way, the main party reached the San-Sento, which is about 1¼ ri, the side of Peong-yan, at about 7 a.m., on the morning of the 15th Sept. A fortress was observed in the distance, and approaching nearer, no enemy was visible, but gradually reaching the spot, about 1,000 cavalry men appeared. Upon their appearance, the Japanese opened fire, and succeeded in killing 230 cavalrymen, 27 horses, and wounding an innumerable lot of the enemy. This party was in a commanding position on an adjoining hillock, and were observed to gallop down the hill on the south, apparently to render help to the Army which was on the left bank, or to attack the left wing of the Brigade under General Oshima, which had crossed the river to the right. Subsequently it was ascertained that it was their intention to escape by the Southern route, but they came in contact with a line of skirmishers, who were thrown out by the main body, and in attempting to flee by another road, were again intercepted, and their capture secured as above described.

It may be probable, that whilst the flight was at its height at the front, the Sakunion and Yuensan columns were also making an attack, and seeing the main body advancing, they became alarmed and retreated.

The main body had placed a gun in a commanding place about 700 *metres* only from the enemy and the castle at Peong-yan was fired at from this situation. An attack was decided upon, the following day, at dawn, but during the night the enemy made a false surrender to the Sakunion and Yuensan columns, and effected their escape.

On the 16th the advance army of the division entered at early dawn. The artillerymen, who remained behind, captured a large number of the enemy, who entered the camp by mistake. It is generally supposed, that if the infantry was not in such haste to enter the castle, more of the Chinese could have been taken prisoners.

MIXED-BRIGADE UNDER MAJOR-GENERHL OSHIMA.

The brigade lodged at Chungkwa for two days, and departed for the Tai-don-gong, at 4 a.m., on the 12th ultimo. The march was a warlike one; and the line of march continued for one ri, when the army reached the neighbourhood of Sodo. Peong-yan, where Chinese flags were seen flying above the wall, here came beautifully into view. The ascent of Sodo divides a hillock which extends from the south in the north, and forms the road between Chung-kwa and Peong-yan." On the north of this ascent is a fine wood, and from this spot the south of Peong-yan can be seen. Ambulance and telegraph corps were subsequently encamped in this sheltered wood. In the north-west of the wood are three or four hillocks, and about 10 *cho* south of the Tai-don-gong there are more billocks, and for a distance of about 3,000 *metres* there is nothing except wheat plantations, and the Tai-don-gong runs its course through these. The highway which runs from the descent of Sodo to the west reaches Tokisen. Three or four hills are on the left side of this highway and in the west several *cho* distant, there are three or four more and the place is in a wheat valley. Although on the right side of the highway there is a pine wood, a cannon could not be conveyed here as there is no cover. About one *cho* on this side of Tokisen there is no pine wood and no hillock, so that a shot fired from the northern fortresses of Peong-yan could reach. The hillock south of Tokisen has been cut through to make the highway. On the south-west there is a fine wood, and along this wood on both sides on the road are forts built by the enemy. Farther west from Tokisen, reaches to Suiwankyo where is another fortress. The highway runs along the Tai-don-gong north for 10 *cho* when the ferry is reached. About two or three *cho* on this side of the ferry are two fortresses. Farther on there is another fortress. The communication was kept up between these by the enemy, with the south limit of Peong-yan by the boat-bridge from the ferry.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIGADE AT THE TAI-DON-GONG RIVER.

The brigade left Chungkwa, and the advance guard reached Tokisen at 9 a.m. of the day of the battle. Seeing no enemy in the fortresses on the left and right, the army corps pressed on the Suiwankyo at once. The enemy who were in the fortress on the south of the bridge, opened fire for a short time and then escaped. The fleeing enemy was then pursued, but as there are no trees and there was a fear at being shot on the flank by the enemy at Yokaku island, the soldiers returned to the bridge, and Major-General Oshima mounted on a fortress to the right of Tokisen with several officers and took a survey of the surrounding country, and then sent out several officers to reconnoitre. Finding a position for an encampment for the left and right wings of the army, the soldiers were distributed there at 10 a.m. While the army was being distributed, the enemy fired upon them, but after 10 minutes and at 10-10 a.m., they ceased. The two cannon captured from the enemy before this, were used and fired shots from the left wing which may have misled the enemy and made them think the best troops were there, or they may have thought of destroying the fortress. Anyhow they concentrated the firing upon the left wing, which was discontinued after 10 minutes. By this time the distribution of troops was completed. The enemy then returned to the attack but were again repulsed. At 11-30 a.m. they took some cannon to the right bank and fired upon the Japanese which was replied to, and our shot fell in the midst of their artillery thus placed. The enemy dispersed in alarm, leaving their cannon behind. But as the time for a joint-attack had not yet come, the cannon were not seized, so the enemy after a while recovered their cannon. At about 2-30 p.m., seven or eight cavalry scouts appeared on the Suiwan bridge, one of whom was shot by us.

As the Brigade did not press upon them, and the enemy were unaware that a joint attack would be made upon them, they celebrated an entertainment at night. Next day the enemy commenced fire early at dawn and again at noon. Major-General Oshima thinking, however, that unless some vigorous bombardment was made the enemy might become aware of the army's plans, opened fire at about 4 p.m. upon the enemy from all sides and from the mouths of about 20 cannon, which was responded to by the fort. After 20 minutes we discontinued firing, but they went on sending shots until evening.

We had planned to make a night attack the same night, but from some mistake the Chinese soldiers fought amongst themselves for a quarter of an hour, so the idea of a night attack was discontinued as it was only a plan to divert the enemy's attention. During the night, some soldiers of our left wing swam over to the other side of the river and got eight boats there, and some troops another boat.

GREAT FIGHT AT THE FERRY.

Early on the 15th instant at 3 a.m., the advance troops of the central column left Suiwankyo and were followed soon after by the main body, they marching on under cover of the growing millet and corn plantations. The right wing which was encamped at the distance of about 2,600 *metres* from the enemy's fortress on the right bank, left there at 4 a.m. When the right wing of our army had advanced about 1,000 *metres* the enemy commenced firing, and a piece of shell passed and bruised the forehead of Lieut-Colonel Nishijima slightly, but he pressed on the various lines of our army. When the several divisions had marched far there a report was given that the enemy was marching against the left wing. The 10th Company of the 21st Regiment being a reserve corps, one portion of it had been left for the protection of the regimental flag and this was also sent out. The care of the flag was left in the keeping of Ensign Teranishi and five or six soldiers. The 3rd Company under which was the protection of the regimental flag reinforced the left wing. The eight companies in the middle, for the attack, as well as the 11th Regiment became skirmishers. The fire from the enemy was very thick at this time, and came down in showers. As the day dawned, it was seen that the enemy had dug trenches all about. Their bodies had been concealed and they fired from loop-holes, using repeating guns in succession seemingly, others reloading for those who fired the guns. As the Japanese had nothing to shelter themselves under, they determined to seize the fortresses, braving death. The 6th Company of the 11th Regiment seized for a time the subsidiary entrenchment of the first fortress on the left side by passing by the way between the fortress on the right side of the road. The 10th Company of the 21st Regiment also seized this at the same time. Forty or fifty Chinese fled leaving the entrenchment, but the shots fired down from the fortress, above the trench killed several men on the Japanese side. An Ensign in the 6th Company, who was guarding the regimental flag, resolved to secure the flag rather than die there, so he retired to the fortress on the right side. This was somewhat lower, and the enemy had already abandoned it, so he rushed to it, and dug a small hole, ordering half a dozen guards to bury the flag if it was necessary, and dig it out after victory by the survivors. The Commander of the 11th Regiment stood on the corner of this fortress and gave orders not to retire even from fear of death. The bullets came flying past from the 1st and 2nd fortress crosswise. Commander Takeda, who was under cover of a house, repeatedly ordered to seize one of the other fortresses. The Japanese soldiers fought bravely, thus stimulated, but shots were fired into the flanks of the army from the fortress on the opposite bank, while the number of guns on the right bank of the river increased also. The artillery which was in the rear of the troops fired, aiming at the place where the enemy's artillery was encamped, but without effect. The enemy seemed to be not wavering at all, and as artillery wants the power to defend itself, it was not justified in going within a distance of 1,000 *metres* from the enemy. But depending upon the infantry which fighting bravely, two cannon which were behind the central corps were brought up to the distance of 800 *metres*. The cannon which belonged to the right wing was brought up to the distance of over 1,000 *metres* at dawn. But here there being a plantation of wheat, there was no proper place to mount the guns, while the shots fired from the enemy were incessant. So the guns were mounted upon a hillock, and supported by our men by firing incessantly. As there was no end of the fighting, the 2nd and 9th Companies of the 21st Regiment pushed upon the fortress, but as it was high it could not be scaled. By the enfilading shots of the enemy those who attempted to scale it were shot down by the enemy. The 10th Company which did seize the entrenchment at the foot of the fortress, was again driven back by the enemy. As the Chinese were constantly receiving a supply of ammunition and reinforcements from the opposite bank by the boat-bridge, the Commander of the 21st Regiment ordered the artillery who were behind, to destroy it, but could not effect this. The two companies under Major Okuyama, who crossed to the opposite bank as the left wing, effected a landing and were going to press upon Peong-yan. But then the enemy fired the people's house outside of the castle and they burned simultaneously in 30 places. As the soldiers began their march at three or four o'clock in the morning, they did not get breakfast before the start and there was no water near at hand, and as the battle continued felt the hunger and thirst. Their ammunition was exhausted too, so that, that of the wounded and dead was used by the soldiers as they went along. Such being the case firing was suspended, and the enemy waited for us with fixed bayonets.

Firing by the Sakunion and Yuensan columns, as well as the main body was heard from 8 a.m., which however ceased to continue at about noon. The Brigade judging that they ceased the attack temporarily by arrangement between the several columns, and as the functions of the Brigade for drawing off the attention of the enemy had ended, an order was given at about 1 p.m. to retire to the place of the former encampment from 2-30 p.m., the army then began to retire, fully providing, for the attack that might be made by the enemy on them, but as the foe had not courage enough to pursue, no soldiers were lost in the retreat. The labours fell heavy on the Sanitary Corps as they attended the dead and wounded, the attendants of the same risking their lives in their devotion, often on perilious ground, after the retreat of the armies for repose, so that they had some of their officers wounded. At some time past 4 p.m. that day rain came down in torrents, wetting to the skin the soldiers retiring from the field of action; the men carrying the wounded and dead then rushed under trees for shelter from the downfall of rain. Among those who died bravely may be cited the case of Captain Machida, who in the fight at the ferry, pressed upon the fortress with the men under his command. He, however, unfortunately received a bullet in the left foot, still he went forward, and another shot struck him in the shoulder. The third missile then struck him in the breast, when he ordered a corporal near to him to decapitate him, and thus avoid his head falling into the enemy's hands, and also to continue to lead on in the attack. The 2nd, 4th and 10th Companies of the 21st Regiment, lost or had wounded all their officers except Captain Shiba. There were also left few non-commissioned officers who were in a state to carry on combat, yet the soldiers without good commanders held bravely to their posts. Although, by this time, the numbers of the enemy either killed or wounded was great, they were firing under cover of a fortress and were receiving a firm protection in that way, whereas the attack made by the Brigade was from a plain with nothing to cover them and no place whereon the artillery could be mounted. Thus the deaths and wounded of the mixed brigade were very great. Major-General Oshima having been wounded in the side slightly, while the same shot killed the interpreter who was behind him. The principal officers who were killed in the Brigade were Captains Machida and Tagami, and Lieut. Imai; the total number in this column killed and wounded was 330 to 340. Beside the above, there was a commander of a company of Artillery who lost his life, and a commander of a regiment wounded. The 3rd and 9th Companies of the 21st Regiment were the only ones in which the officers were not killed or wounded. The deaths and wounded of the 21st Regiment were over 200, this is at an average of over 30 per company, while the 11th Regiment had from 120 to 130 men killed and wounded.

FALL OF PEONG-YAN.

The severe fight of the 15th instant having ended, a night attack was planned by the Brigade, but it was postponed, and it was determined to make a second attack the next day, when a military messenger arrived with the news the enemy had left Peong-yan. At the time the correspondent who gives this information proceeded to Peong-yan at about 11 a.m. on the 16th (ult.), about half of the number of the Brigade had already crossed the river. In the vicinity of the fortresses that lay in the way of the attack there were the dead bodies of our officers in numbers which the Sanitary Corps had been unable to remove on account of the enemy's fire. The remains of these men lay headless and handless, this fact being due to the Chinese Government offering rewards to such as might bring in the heads of the enemy. Some of the dead Chinese soldiers were buried, and probably this was done to conceal the number, but others were left exposed. The boat-bridge over the river was found broken up by the Chinese. In the courtyard of the camp of the Division there were hundreds of Chinese prisoners, while the spoils such as arms, flags, etc., were piled up on one side. The dead of the Chinese are over 1,000 and the prisoners made about 700 that are steadily augmented. The spoils in rice and cereals consists of 2,000 *koku* and together gold and silver bars to a value of over 3,000,000 yen. There were also a number of Chineses white horses and donkeys in Peong-yan, and a portion of the 3rd Division started in the pursuit of the enemy.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts throughout the reporting area. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest at Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight. Calms and variable breezes prevail everywhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, and 12 at Bangalore and Negapatam. The maximum temperature variations are within 6° of the normal mean everywhere. The minimum is 4° to 5° in excess at Ratnagiri, and 5° to 10° in defect of the mean of the season in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and at deesa, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Jacobabad, Deesa and Veraval, and the lowest 47° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri and Nagapatam. Light on moderate showers have fallen at Goa. Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore. Conditions are favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast and at or in the neighbourhood of Goa, Karwar, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The weather on and off the Malabar Coast is slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Sundays barometric observations indicate that pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in N.-W. India and Burma, slightly in N.-E. India and the Central Provinces, and is steady in the South of the Peninsula. Pressure is now in considerable excess at the head of the Peninsula, N.-W. India and Burma and in moderate excess in Bengal and Southern India. Both day and night temperatures are in considerable defect in the Central Provinces. Some heavy showers of rain have been received in the South of the Peninsula and Burma in most cases, probably due to thunderstorms. Madras received four inches; Bassein, Colombo three, and Mandalay two.

LATER.

Monday's barometric observations indicate that pressure has risen slightly in North-Western India, but is steady elsewhere. Over the whole of the land area it has fallen slightly at Colombo and has apparently fallen in the south of the Bay, where the weather is slightly suspicious. To-day the pressure is normal at Colombo, in moderate excess in Southern India and Bengal, and in considerable excess elsewhese. Light showers have been received in Burma and the south of the Peninsula. The temperature continues in considerable defect in the Central Provinces and may again be received in Burma and the south of the Peninsula during the day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·957
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	193

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

RESULT OF THE VICTORIA DERBY.

The Victoria Derby of 1,000 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. added, 5 sovs. ft.; second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stake. For three-year-olds; colts, 8st. 10lbs.; fillies, 8st. 5lbs.; geldings at time of running allowed 5lbs. Forfeit to be declared and paid to the V. R. C. Secretary before 4 p.m. on the Thursday before the race, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake. One mile and a half (90 subs.)

Mr S G Cook's ch c The Harvester, by Sheet Anchor—Spring Time ... 1
Mr C M Lloyd's br c Malachite, by Chester—Moonstone ... 2
Mr S H Gollan's b c Bonnie Scotland, by St George—Fair Nell ... 3

(Winner trained by Owner). Won by a length and a half; ten ran. An objection against the winner was overruled.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

The Melbourne Cup, a handicap of 5,000 sovs., second horse to receive 1,000 and the third 500 sovs out of the stake. After the declaration of the weights for this race the winner of anyhandicap flat race entitling the owner to receive a prize value over 100 sovs. shall carry such penalty (if any) or cumulative penalties as the handicappers may, from time to time, impose and declare, provided that the winner of the A. J. C. or V. R. C. Derby of 1894 shall carry in this race not less than 7st. 6lbs. Two miles.

Mr F W Purches' ch c Patron, by Grand Flaneur—Olga, 4 years, 9st 3lbs ... 1
Mr J Paterson's b h Devon, by Musk Rose—The West, 5 years, 7st 12lbs ... 2
Mr W R Wilson's b f Nada, by Trenton—Tuberose, 4 years, 7st ... 3

(Winner trained by R. Bradfield.) Won by three-quarters of a length. The weather was fine, and there was a very large attendance.—"Asian."

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

KEROSINE OIL.

The importation of Kerosine oil into the Port of Bombay is shown by the Traffic Manager's returns to have amounted last year to 3,054,836 cases, which is the highest on record, and exceeds the imports of 1892-93 by 1,225,861 cases. Only 1,711,370 cases were landed here, the balance of 1,343,466 cases was transhipped in the harbour to other ports and contributed nothing to the revenue of the Trust.

The exports were 93,685 cases, which is more by 41,405 cases than the exports of 1892-93, but 675 less than those of the previous year. The Kerosine oil trade is at present located on the Mazagon Reclamation, where the godowns specially provided for its accommodation by the Trustees, and also three large private godowns, built on land leased from the Trustees, are situated. It has sometimes been necessary, when a number of shipments arrive together, for special permission to be obtained to land and store it at other places, and having in this way a certain amount of reserve space to fall back upon, there was last year no difficulty in finding accommodation for the trade, notwithstanding that it was exceptionally large. The accommodation had, however, been increased by the action of the Standard Oil Company of America, who built a godown for their own use, covering an area of about 3,000 square yards, which is one of the three private godowns referred to above, and the operations of this Company account for the large increase noticeable in the imports of American Oil.

In the last report reference was made to a scheme that was under consideration for the importation of Kerosine in bulk. The negotiations in regard to this scheme had during the year so far advanced that the terms of the lease of the site, on which the tanks are to be erected, had been practically settled and plans of the installation had been approved, subject to some small alterations, when a question arose as to the flash point of the oil to be imported, and this is now waiting the decision of Government, to whom the Trustees referred it with an expression of their views.

MACHINERY.

The imports of machinery have fallen off in recent years. In 1892-93 they were slightly increased, while one or two large mills were in course of construction in Bombay, but last year the imports were, in comparison with 1892-93, less by 4,980 tons, although rather more than the average of the last three years.

PIECE GOODS.

The imports of piece goods are quoted below for nine years in order to show the fluctuations of the trade, and on reference to them it will be seen that, wheaeas in the six financial years 1885-86 to 1890-91, the average has been 315·723 bales and cases, the imports in the two following years, 1891-92 and 1892-23, were both below the average, and taken together were dificient, as compared with the average by 73,439 bales and cases. The stocks in the Trustees' warehouses, where the bulk of the trade in accommodated, were accordingly run down in November 1893 to 18,723 bales. In consequence of this depletion of stocks, and of favourable prospects, the trade revived from that time, and when the financial year closed the imports were found to have reached the total or 320,801 bales, which exceeds the imports of 1892-93 by 53,661, and the average of 315,723 by 5,078 bales.

The exports likewise show an increase, as compared with 1892-93, of 27,035 bales. Practically, all the imports are confined to the Docks, and the Bunders got most of the exports, but of recent years the shipments from the Docks have been gradually growing in number, and last year amounted to 88,593 bales, the coasting steamers that ply there having secured some of the traffic

PIECE-GOODS.

	Imports Bales		Exports Bales	
1885-86	310,703	Average 315,723 bales	153,032	Average 199,956 bales
1886-87	341,085		179 524	
1887-88	290,217		230,773	
1888-89	330,148		204,311	
1889-90	302,989		210,765	
1890-91	319,097		221,330	
1891-92	290,867		218,540	
1892-93	267,140		199 259	
1893-94	320,801		226,294	

GRAIN.

Wheat and rice are with other sorts of grain lumped in the returns under the one head of Grain. Wheat is much the more important article, and the Trustees are accustomed to look to the trade in wheat for a large portion of the receipts from wharfage fees, and also for a considerable sum in rents for ground occupied in the shipping season for garbling and storage. Last year the low prices ruling at Home in consequence of good crops in Europe, and the abundance of the supplies obtainable from America, kept down the demand for Indian wheat, and the exports from Bombay were therefore very small. But against the deficiency in revenue from this source, there was fortunately an improvement in the receipts from imports of rice and to a less extent of wheat and other grain, owing not so much to an increase in the quantity imported as to the greater use made by the Trade of the Docks which secured for the Trust an income for berths that would otherwise have been unproductive for part of the year.

The grain trade for some years past was as follows:—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
In	Bunders. Tons.	Docks. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Bunders. Tons.	Docks. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1881-82	140,300	......	140,300	227,522	453,863	681,385
1882-83	138,747	......	138,747	177,934	259,738	437,672
1883-84	137,557	......	137,557	179,590	340,963	520,553
1884-85	125,904	......	125,904	136,324	380,554	516,878
1885-86	124,554	143	124,697	198,309	420,732	619,041
1886-87	147,767	2,230	149,997	239,132	542,694	781,826
1887-88	185,537	2,052	187,589	251,588	335,927	587,515
1888-89	215,318	6,618	221,936	145,206	543,475	688,681
1889-90	150,367	42,343	192,710	108,829	298,336	407,165
1890-91	133,498	69,380	202,878	95,831	354,564	450,395
1891-92	125,055	53,409	178,464	101,223	791,139	892,362
1892-93	106,316	31,489	137,805	115,439	472,976	588,415
1893-94	85,614	81,414	167,028	124,902	286,020	410,922

SUGAR.

Sugar, sugarcandy and jagree are classed under the one head, and charged the same rate of wharfage. There was a decrease in the imports of 2,469 tons, but the exports being larger to the extent of 7,031 tons, and also the proportion passed through the Docks, there was a small increase in the revenue derived from it.

TWIST AND YARN.

The exports of twist and yarn in 1892-93 reached the highest point on record, viz., 505,249 bales. At the commencement of 1893-94 there were signs of a diminution in the export demand and the millowners had resolved to adopt short time for some months in the hope of bringing about an improved state of trade, but the Act of 26th June closing the Mints to the coinage of silver had an immediate effect on the mill industry, and for a time business with China and Japan was altogether suspended; but under the influence of various measures adopted by millowners to meet the crisis, and an advance of prices in China, the trade somewhat recovered later in the year. The exports, however, show a deficiency of 87,428 bales. Figures are quoted below showing how rapidly the trade had grown up to 1893-94. The check received in 1893 has thrown it back four years, and the recovery of lost ground will, it is understood, be a work of some time:—

	Imports. Bales.	Exports. Bales.
1885-86	45,598	245,270
1886-87	42,799	284,626
1887-88	43,071	388,861
1888-89	41,276	387,131
1889-90	40,599	431,355
1890 91	44,136	500,812
1891-92	42,530	491,489
1892-93	35,274	505,249
1893-94	27,598	417,821

Tha imports have dwindled down to 27,598 bales.

The shipments in the Docks were 326,116 bales and by vessels loading in the stream 91,705 bales.

A continued demand in Europe for linseed, teel, and castor seed and good crops in India raised the exports of seeds to the highest level they have ever reached, *viz.*, 606,774 tons, which is an advance of 165,306 tons on the traffic of 1892-93, and meant an increase in receipts from wharfage of Rs. 1,13,648, an accession of revenue that more than compensated for the falling off in the exports of wheat, the other important staple.

The present prospects also give hopes of a large business in seeds being maintained throughout the current year. Nearly all the shipments of seeds come into Bombay by rail, the imports by sea being comparatively insignificant, but it is observed that the latter have increased from 40,796 tons in 1892-93 to 64,799 tons last year, of which 26,488 was brought by coasting steamers to the Docks, and 38,211 tons by country craft to the Bunders.

GROUND NUTS.

The exports of groundnuts were 6,085 tons less than the exports of 1892-93, which, however, were unusually large.

ACQUISITION OF BASIN AT WELLINGTON RECLAMATION.

Under arrangement with Government the Trustees closed last year the old basin between the Dockyard premises and the present leasehold of the Yacht Club, and have leased it to the latter for 50 years at a nominal rent, on condition that the Club would bear the whole cost of reclaiming the area of the basin and of protecting it with a permanent sea wall similar to that fronting their premises, which has been done. This has been done an area of about 744 square yards to the landed property of the Trust on the Wellington Reclamation from which rents will hereafter be obtainable at rates similar to those for the surrounding land.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ARMY.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Successful candidates at the recent competitive examination of Militia subalterns and University candidates for commissions in the Army. Marks as appended:—

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

CAVALRY.

Brooke, V R, 4th Bn Lein Regt	1866
Pilkington, F C 3rd Bn South Lancs Regt	1840
Rawstorne, L, 3rd Bn South Lancs Regt	1767
Bayley, G E, 3rd Bn York and Lancs Regt	1765
Emmerson, N Z, 3rd Bn Mancs Regt	1762
Scott-Eliott, W, 4th Bn Suffolk Regt	1759
Unthank, C W O, 3rd Bn Norfolk Regt	1750
Calvert, C A, 3rd Bn R W S Regt	1749
Marsh, J T 3rd Bn Mdsex Regt	1745
Stuart, H C, 3rd Bn South Lancs Regt	1744
Swiney, G M, R A, 4th Bn Cheshire Regt	1742
Cape, H A, 5th Bn Royal Fus	1741
Dunbar, L M, 3rd East Kent Regt	1739
Von Essen Moberley, C,3rd Bn West Riding Regt	1738
Jerrard, A G A, 5th Bn Royal Fus	1737

ARTILLERY.

Dyson, L M, Donegal Artillery	1921
Archdale, T M, Wicklow Artillery	1889

INFANTRY.

Dykes, A McN, 4th Bn Sc Rifles	2130
Oliver, D M, South-East of Scotland Artillery	2054
*Sangster, P B, 3rd Bn Sea H	2042
*Hesketh, W, 3rd Bn Royal Fus	2032
*Shairp, A 7th Bn Rifle, Brigade	1942
*Humphreys, D W H, 3rd Bn Royal Irish Fus	1911
*Griffiths, J G, 3rd Bn S W B	1909
Richards M C, 3rd Bn E S Regt	1904
Barton, W H, 3rd Bn Royal Inniskilling Fus	1894
Bacchus, J B R, 3rd Bn Royal Warwickshire Rt.	1889
Cobb, E P W, 4th Bn R Welsh Fus	1888
Luxmore, N, 3rd Bn Royal Scots	1884
Bray, R N, 4th Bn S W B	1876
James, E H S, 3rd Bn York L I	1861
Cater, C, 3rd Bn Norfolk Regt	1860
Mangles, R H, 3rd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt.	1852
Robins, L I O, 3rd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt.	1851
Ash, A S, 3rd Bn Liverpool Regt	1847
Duncan, R W, 6th Bn Rifle Brigade	1847
Hall, R E C, 3rd Bd Royal Fus	1844
Walker, H A, 3rd Bn Royal Fus	1841
Watt, E C, 3rd Bn York, L I	1838
Thomas, R S, Donegal Art	1834
Oakley, R, 4th Bn Bed Regt	1833
Faith, T, 3rd Bn Hamp Regt	1831
Lang, C F G, 7th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps	1822
Masterson, G C D, 3rd Bn Royal Fus	1822
Bright, A R, 3rd Bn Royal Welsh Fus	1816
Campion, W E, 3rd Bn East Yorkshire Regt	1814
Broughton, B C, 3rd Bn East Yorkshire Regt	1814
Peebles, A S, 4th Bn Devonshire Regt	1813
Potter, H W R, 4th Bn Royal Irish Regt	1810
Chaplain, J G, 4th Bn Royal Fus	1808
Bullock, H W 3rd Bn Royal Scots Fus	1805
White, F A, 3rd Bn Suff Regt	1802
Spencer, A A W, 4th Bn Manchester Regt	1795
Salkeld, R E, 4th Bn Manchester Regt	1792
Fraser, Hon H J, 2nd Pn Cameron Highlanders	1790
Lynch-Staunton, H G, 4th Bn N Staffordshire Rt.	1789
Coldwell, R C, 3rd Bn North Staffordshire Regt.	1784
Ingles, J D, 3rd, Bn South Lancs Regt	1784
Foljambe, H F F B, 4th Bn Leinster Regt	1783
Monsell, C G 3rd Bn East Kent Regt	1783
Isaac, H C, Devon Artillery	1783
Kelsall, W H, 3rd Bn South Wales Borderers	1778
Keogh, A L, 4th Bn R I Fus	1775
James, Hon C, 3rd Bn Manchester Regt	1773
Jones, B J, 5th Bn R I Regt	1771
Strong H P, 3rd Bn Loyal North Lancs Regt	1769
Bell, L R G, 3rd Bn Bedford Regt	1766
Molyneux-Seel, L E H,3rd Bn Worcestershire Rt	1766

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

	Marks.
Stuart, A G	1867
Sing, M	1660
Holland, S E	1581
Watson, W D F	1565
Fisher, F G	1540
Shaw-Stewart, H M	1530
Taylor, J	1529
Wilson, F G	1404
Thornton, L H	1395
Long, W E	1361

* Elects Indian Staff Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 23.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Riding Master and Hon Capt J Marshall retires on retired pay.

7th Hussars.—Lieut C W Firebrace resigns his commission; Gent Cadet H S H Prince Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George of Teck, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C W Firebrace.

21st Hussars.—Major P M King retires on retired pay. Capt H Finn to be Major, vice P M King.

Royal Engineers.—Major P Cardew retires on retired pay; Capt C E Haynes, to be Major, in succession to Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F Firebrace, retired; Capt H H Barnet, to be Major vice P Cardew; Lieut D H Ridout, to be Captain, vice C E Haynes; Lieut N G Von Hugel, to be Captain, vice H H Barnet; Gent Cadet C B O Symons, from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenant.

Scots Guards.—Lieut C E Malcolm resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Sergt-Major C J Leyster to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt E G Lee, retired.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major C G Collingwood to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col E P T Goldsmith, placed on half pay.

Cheshire Regt.—Major O E M Davies retires on retired pay; Capt E R C Graham to be Major, vice O E M Davies.

South Wales Borderers.—Lieut E C Margesson resigns the appointment of Adjutant.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt S Willcock on completion of his period of service as Adjutant has vacated that appointment.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Sec Lieut J C A G Mackenzie resigns his commission.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt G C Knight to be Adjutant, vice Capt R L Stable, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).—Sec Lieut H C Ellis, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succesion to Lieut R G MacDonnell, promoted.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Major H R Mends to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Col R Chalmar, placed on half-pay.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).—Sergt R R Stewart, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlander), to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G M Lumsden promoted.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).—Capt A E Jenkins is seconded for service on the Staff.

West India Regt.—Qmr and Hon Capt P Kelly is placed on retired pay; Sergt-Major G F Colley to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt P Kelly.

Army Service Corps,—Lieut Col F W B Gattey is placed on retired pay The following officers are transferred to the Permanent List:—Lieuts G R B Moody, from the King's (Shropshire Lieut Infantry); F J L Howard, from the King's (Liverpool Regt); P C J Scott, from the Leicestershire Regt; C H Lewis, from the Dorsetshire Regt; A G Master, from the West India Regt: J C G Longmore, from East Lancashire Regt: H V Gorle, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt), Sec Lieut A E Delavoye, from the Suffolk Regt.

Staff—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H S Tandy, ISC, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Lieut. Col A B Stopford, RA, who has resigned that appointment.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Capt HEH Smith is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Ordnance Store Dept—Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut-Col E G Skinner CB, to be Deput-Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Colonel, vice H Morgan, retired; Capt R T H Law, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the rank of Major in the Army, vice E G Skinner, CB. The following temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance, vice R T H Law:—Capt W L Tregold, the West India Regt.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paym and Hon Lieut Col A H Haldane is placed on retired pay; paym and Hon Major J D Lysaght to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lieut-Col A H Haldane. The following Paymasters and Hon Captains are granted the honorary rank of Major:—P. Low, W C Minchin.

Brevet.—Lieut, Colonels to be Colonels:—E P T Goldsmith, half-pay; R Chalmer, half-pay.

Memaranda—Lieut Col and Brevet-Cal R J H Parker, half-pay Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay; Qmr and Hon Lieut R J Boddy the Royal Scots Fus, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of officers—Capt F Butler, late Lieutenagt-Colonel and Hon Colonel 4th Royal Dublin Fus, resigns his commission.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt B O Barnard, M B, having vacated his appointment in Royal Alderney Artillery Militia, ceases to be an Officers; Surg-Capt A N Barnley, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an Officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENNTS.

Captains—H S H Prince Louis of Battenberg, to Cambrian (Oct 16); M P O'Callaghan, to Philomel; A MacLeod, to Gibraltar (Nov 1).

Commanders—W S King, for Coastguard, at Kingstown; C Lang, to Archer; O A Stokes, to Gibraltar (Nov 1); G E Richard, to Pembroke, for Rambler (Oct 25); R B Colmore, to Cleopatra, temporary (June 30).

Lieutenants—G Gore-Browne, H J L Clarke. L W Browell, and C Tibbits to Grafton, undated; W O Lyne, F C Learmouth, E C Hardy, and C P Puckle to Rambler (Nov 6); A Stoddart 1st, and G W B Fawckner (N) to Gibraltar; S M Agnew and H A Gillett, to Gibraltar, for Linnet (Nov 1); F F H Booth, R Sterling, and A A Waistell, to Gibraltar, for Archer; J D Rogers, to Lindet; Dlyon, R N R, to Howe (Oct 19) C Bissett, R NR, to Arethusa (Oct 27); H H Smith, to Speedy, H P Montague, to Sparrow; J P Irven, to Empress of India, and R W F Travers, to Mohawk (Oct 1); O Story, to Boscawen, and E H N Moore, to R N Barracks, Devonport, A Gordon, to Edinburgh, J Nicholas, to Eevastation (G) (Oct 22); H B Carton, to R N Barracks, Devonport (Oct 26); W D Church, to Alexandra, the Hon H G Brand, to Impregnable (Nov 1); W C Pakenham, to Excellent, aeditional (G and T), N F J Wilson, R I M, and N S Allen (a) R N R, to vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction: F M Leake, to Excellent, additional, for short course of torpedo and gunery; and F R Harrold, R N R, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery (Oct 29); E B Rae, R N R, and A W Symes, R N R, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery (Oct 29), and to Vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction (Jan 7); R Greey, R N R, F V Lockey, R N R, and J C Williamson, R N R, to Vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction (Oct 29), and to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery (Jan 7): A F Bailey, to Cormorant, in command, W Forbes, to Melpomene (N), N B Youel (N) (Oct 24); E P Smythies, to Superb (Oct 26); L S Stansfeld, to Fox (Nov 1).

Sub-Lieutenants—G C Hardy, to Active, Oct 18; H A P Glossop, to Rambler (Nov 6); R H Colenso (a), R N R, to Vernen, for short course of torpedo instruction (Oct 29), and to Excellent for short course of gunnery (Jan 7).

Midshipman—E A Binkson, R N R, to Philomel (Oct 18).

Inspector of Machinery—W J Canter, to Victor Emanuel, additional (Oct 24).

Staff Engineer.—W H Michell, to Archer (Oct 25).

Fleet Engineer.—W E Beal, to Katoomba (Oct 22).

Chief Engineer.—Q W King, to Latona (Oct 22).

Engineers.—H L Manning, to Pembroke (Sept 29); R W Donohue, to Edinburgh (Oct 22); A H Moysey and W C Morcom, to Victor Emanuel, additional, F D Thompson, to Tamar (Oct 24).

Assistant Engineers.—W H Page, to Hero (Oct 24); C H A Bermingham, to Archer, undated; G H Durston to Æolus, probationary (Oct 25); F C Haste, to Porpoise; F J Roskruge, to Archer, last two temporary (Oct 25).

Staff Surgeon.—F A Jeans, to Cambrian.

Surgeons.—J A Moon, to Cambrian, N J Smith, to Benbow (Oct 19); W G Stott, to Grafton, for Philomel (Oct 18); F H A Clayton, to Grafton, for Thrush (Oct 18); P E Maitland and G T Broatch, to Grafton (undated).

Staff Paymaster.—W H Rae, to Grafton (Oct 18).

Chaplain.—Rev F G H H E White, to Grafton (Oct 18); B F Parish, to Redbreast F W Collingwood, to Vivid (Oct 25) H S Archdall, to Rambler, P H Boyden, MB, to Rupert (Nov 6).

Clerks—E G Whillier, to Pemdroke Nov 1, J E Griffiths, to Thunderer temporary Nov 1.

Gunners—F S Farlow, to Pheasant, F G Blewett, to Wild Swan Oct 15, A Collier and R Walsh to Cambrian, T Healey, to Imperieuse Oct 16, R Brooking, to Grafton, J B Manners and R Brown additional, to Penelope, W Carr and I E Barnes for Pincher, to Excellent, J Allen, to Iphigenia, C L Cahill (a), to Renelope additional, H Dunster (a), to Seagull Oct 18, J W Renshow, to Grafton undated H Purdy, to Sphinx Oct 19, W Martin, to Gibraltar.

Boatswains—T Middleton, Cambrian, for quarterdeck duties Oct 16, J Prendergast, to St George temporary, J W Harris, to St George, for quarterdeck duty Oct 25, J H Tubb, to Grafton undated, W Platt, to Gibraltar, T Cunningham, to African.

Carpenters— J Johns, to Hercules, J E G Smith, to Royal Oak Oct 17, J Crebar, toGrafton, J F Jewel, to Philomed, C R Edwards, to Pique Oct 18, B J Richards, to Gibraltar Nov 1, H Dyer, to Penelope, H K Denyer. to Hecla.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agents.—A L Roe, Hull (Oct 19); H Slater, Appledore; G K Ackland, Westward Ho; and Peppescombe (Oct 24).

Chief Officers.—F S Beedle, to R N R Battery, Penzance; F Davies, to R N R Battery, Sunderladd; J Burch, to R N R Battery, Cleeethorpes; P Barrett, Arklow (Oct 18); S Hare, Felpham; C Carson, Portobello (Oct 19); J Shea, the mouth of the Boyne; R O Baker, Greenore; H Carter, Blacksod Point; R Grant, Oyster Haven (Oct 22); P Attridge, Dunny Cove (Oct 31).

Admiralty, Oct 16, 1894.—Staff Engineer C H Pellow has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 7).

Chief Engineer W Bromley has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet Oct 4).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty Order in Council of Feb 17, 1886, Chief Engineer J C Edmonds has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer on the Retired List (Oct 4).

Oct 17, 1894—Engineer C A Harding has been advanced to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet Oct 1.

The undermentioned Assist Paymrs have been promoted to the rank of Paymr in Her Majesty's Fleet—C D M Farrant Oct 9; E W Keey Oct 11.

Oct 19—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 28, 1887, Lieut W Hewetson has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List Sub Lieut A A M Duff has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet. Btswn. W Marchant has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Oct 20—Gunner G Newman has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt and Brevet Major W C Nicholls to be Staff Officer at the Royal Marine Artillery Division, vice Grant, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, Comt, on leave, from Hissar.

NOVEMBER 11.

Bunbury, Lt, Bengal, 40th Pathans, on leave, from Japan.
Nicholson, Capt, Bo. Comt, on leave, from Mhow.
Addington, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from Bhamo.
Eleum, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, from furlough, from England,
Dickson, Lieut, Ms, 5th Bo L I, from leave, from England.
Bignell, Major, Govt of India, Meywar Bhil Corps, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 12.

Browne, Capt, Bengal, Remounting Agent, from leave, from England.
Collins, Major, Bengal, Malwa Bhil Corps, from leave, from England.
Edwards, Lt, Bengal, 18th B I, from leave, from England.
Bagshawe, Lt, Ms, 8th M I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 11.

Bunbury, Lt, Bengal, 40th Pathans, from leave, from Quetta.
Cardin, Capt, Bo, A P D, on leave, to Deolali.
Formley, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, on leave to England.

NOVEMBER 12.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, Comt, from leave, to Hissar.
Nicholson, Capt, Bo, Comt, off leave, to Mhow.
Bagshawe, Lt, Ms, 8th M I, off leave, to Bangalore.
Lambert-Browne, Major, Bengal, 18th B I, on leave, to Benares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th November, 1894.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3,632 Vol. A. Raffin.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

I. Members are reminded that the General Meeting called for Wednesday the 14th instant, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next the 17th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. The following member having joined is taken on strength of the Corps from 6th instant and is posted to No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 443 Gunner Frank Ramsay.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr W H T Howey, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Fyzabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A W Osborne.

Mr J O D Murray, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Lucknow, from forenoon of the 11th Oct 1894, during the absence, on leave of M H Osborne, or until further orders.

Mr J H Bernard Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Depy Commr of the Santhal Parganas, vice Mr R Carstairs, on furlough.

Mr Bernard is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, from date on which he joins his appointment at the Santhal Parganas.

Mr W H Grimley, Commr, Chota Nagpur Division, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr C M W Brett Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, on furlough, is appointed to be Dist and Sess Judge of Hooghly.

Mr B G Geidt, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Hooghly, on leave, is appointed to be Dist and Sess Judge of Bankura.

Mr D Cameron, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dinajpur, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr S J Douglas, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A W Mackie, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Muzaffarpur, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr T D Beighton, Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Supdt and Remembr of Legal Affairs, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon C A Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr J Knox Wight Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of 24-Parganas, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T D Beighton, or until further orders.

Mr J Knox Wight, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge of the 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is confirmed in that appointment, vice the Hon C A Wilkins.

Mr H F Matthews, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice the Hon C A Wilkins.

Mr H Cox is appointed to the second grade of Dist and Sess Judges, vice Mr H F Matthews, and is confirmed in his appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Tippera.

Mr B Foley, Asst Magte and Collr, Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantt Magte of Barrackpore and [illegible] Dum, from date on which he takes over charge from H W A Marson.

Mr E C Ryland Offg Dist Supdt of Police, How [illegible] appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supdt o [illegible] Backergunge.

The services of Mr H E C Paget, Offg Asst Inspr [illegible] Railway Police, Howrah, are placed temporarily [illegible] posal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

Mr W H Cornish (junior), Proby Asst S [illegible] Muzaffarpur, is transferred temporarily to Ce [illegible]

Mr F N Warden, Proby Asst Supdt of Po [illegible] the Dist Police, Champaran, is transfe [illegible] Cuttack.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In his third lecture on Egyptology, Professor Petrie dwelt on the importance of giving the ages of leading personages in histories, as only by knowing their age can we rightly understand their conduct, and yet even our best histories are usually silent on this point. The ages of many Egyptian kings and queens have been fixed, and it is remarkable that few of them lived long; "the drains of the palace were bad," to use a familiar phrase.

Visitors to the British Museum will remember the chair or throne of Queen Hatsephu or Hatshepsut ("Queen of Noble Women"), which was found in a tomb at Thebes, along with some draughtsmen carved with lions' heads. It is satisfactory to find that Professor Petrie regards these as genuine, and as having formed part of the Royal furniture, more of which may yet be found. Hatshepsut was one of the great Queens of Egypt, and reigned conjointly with her brother Tothmes II. in the 16th century B. C. Tothmes II. was a nonentity; but his Queen, although not engaging in foreign wars, but rather a friend of foreign peoples, made the country prosperous. Her reign is comparable to the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with its court ceremonial. Tothmes III., her younger brother, succeeded to the throne on the death of Tothmes II., but as he was very young, Hatshepsut governed, until her death left him free to follow his bent in foreign conquest.

The submarine detector of Captain McEvoy, with which an attempt has been made to discover the position of a Russian man-of-war, which foundered several months ago in the Gulf of Finland, is based on the principle of the induction balance of Professor Hughes, F. R. S., and consists of a sinker shaped like a flask, which is trailed along the bottom. Inside the sinker are two coils of wire, forming one-half of the balance, and these are connected through the cable which trails the flask with two similar coils, forming the other half of the balance. A vibratory current of electricity flows through one of these two circuits, and induces a corresponding current in the other pair. This induced current is rendered audible by a telephone, but its strength, and, consequently, the noise it makes in the telephone, is affected by the neighbourhood of a metallic mass, so that when the sinker passes near a mass of metal on the bottom of the sea, the observer listening in the telephone becomes aware of the fact by a change in the hum of the telephone. Obviously, the detector can be used to discover torpedoes and submarine mines. In fact, this application of the induction balance to detecting metals was first devised by another inventor over ten years ago for prospecting mineral veins.

In a letter of Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic traveller, to the President of the American Academy of Natural Sciences, he says that on the Greenland ice-cap during the past spring the average temperature of the air for 48 days was 31½ deg. below zero Fah., and the average speed of the wind for forty-three days 15·9 miles an hour. On one occasion the thermometer fell to 62 deg. below zero Fah., and for thirty-four hours the mean temperature was 50 deg. below zero Fah., while the average speed of the wind was 48·1 miles an hour. Hence Lieutenant Peary considers that the human frame can withstand any degree of natural cold without injury.

The planet Mercury, which so far as we know is the nearest to the sun, has recently been shown by M. Backlund to have a smaller mass than was supposed. According to his calculation, it would take 9,700,000 bodies like Mercury to make up the mass of the sun. Mercury is known to disturb the movement of Encke's comet, which, we may add, appears to encounter a resistance to its motion through space. Some have ascribed its retardation to friction of the ether: but M. Backlund thinks it more likely that interplanetary space contains nebulous clouds which have been left behind in the process of making the planets from the orginal solar nebula. This, of course, agrees with the famous hypothesis of Laplace, who imagined that the sun and planets have been originally shaped from a vast nebulous mass of heated gases produced, as Lord Kelvin supposes, by the collison of dead worlds. Still, it has not been proved that there is no other friction, that is, friction of ordinary matter passing through the luminiferous ether, though none has been observed as yet by the most delicate experiments. Again it is probable that, according to the hyphothesis of Dr. Tolver Preston (sometimes accredited to Sir Robert Ball), space contains a very thin atmosphere of gases.

It is generally agreed that international science congresses, which are a growing feature of the times, and destined to have a great influence on the future socially as well as scientifically, are under the disadvantage of being polyglot, that is, of not having a single language in which to conduct the proceedings. At the recent Congress of hygiene at Buda-Pesth, for example, five languages were officially recognised, namely, Italian, French, German, English, and Hungarian. To find a parallel for the result we should have to go back to the Tower of Babel. In view of the approaching meeting of the Medical Congress, to be held in Moscow, the question has arisen, What language shall be regarded as official!

Chauvinism has, or at least ought to have, no place in matters of science, and although English is the most prevalent language in the world at large, French is the most widespread in Europe, the most civilised part of the world; therefore we must acknowledge, with the Russian and German scientific journals that French is the more appropriate for scientific, as it is for political, congresses. Moreover, the "language of diplomacy," which has been praised for concealing the thought, is equally well adapted for revealing it clearly and precisely. French memoirs and text-books on science are undoubtedly the most lucid of all, and English, if not also German, scientists would do well to study the best French models of exposition.

An interesting balloon journey was recently made by two Russian officers from Goniondz, on the Prussian frontier; to Tchernigov, in Little Russia, a distance of nearly 500 miles. The balloon was a military one, 45 feet in diameter, and covered the distance in 7½ hours. Starting at 9 a.m., the voyagers passed through a layer of cumulus clouds, and quickly attained a height of 10,000 feet. The temperature in the shade was only 2 or 3 degrees Centigrade, but the sun was hot enough to burn the skin exposed to it. Curious to relate, the balloon was sometimes whirled round its own axis, and M. Faye ascribes the rotation to small whirlwinds formed at a higher level, where cirrus clouds were observed, and extending downwards to the cumulus clouds below.

Prince Henri d'Orléans had intended to explore the little known regions west of Antisianka in Madagascar, and reach Betsiboka, but as his time was limited, he had to renounce this aim, partly owing to the bad-will of the native porters. While at the capital, Antananarivo, he took much interest in the new Botanic Garden at Ambohipo, and the Jesuit Observatory at Ambohidempona, where attempts are being made to utilise the silk of the "halaba," or silk-producing spider of Madagascar. Among the trophies of his trip may be reckoned the skull of a fossil hippopotamus.

In order to register the oscillations of a bullet during its passage through the air, Herr Neesen of Berlin has employed a very ingenious device. The bullet contains a tiny photographic plate, very sensitive, and a pin-hole in the front of it allows a ray of light to fall on the plate. In this way a wandering line showing the oscillation of the bullet is traced on the plate.

A letter in "Nature" by Hiram M. Stanley, of Lake Forest University, with reference to instinctive attiudes, has a relation to a recent paragraph of ours on old Egyptian attitudes. Dr. Livingstone tells us that Manyuema children do not creep on their knees as European children do, but begin by putting forward one foot and using one knee, or use both feet and hands, but not both knees. An Arab child does not creep, but gets on both feet, and holds on till he can walk. Mr. Stanley points out that the Manyuema method is plantigrade, and the Arab arboreal, that is, appropriate to tree climbers. Peculiarity in walking, as well as infantile creeping, will, he thinks, throw light on the evolution of mankind. Swinging the arms, for instance, is perhaps a survival from a four-legged condition. The professional pedestrian who swings his arms reminds him of as shuffling bear. The attitudes of sleep are also significant. Some lie flat on the stomach, with their limbs placed like those of a dog. Travellers are recommended by Mr. Stanley to note such things.

The great central station for camels in Australia is at Port Augusta, 259 miles north of Adelaide. When imported from India, the camels go into quarantine for three months, to guard against mange. The animals thrive well on salt bush, wattle, acacia, and other shrubs of Australia. Breeders have already improved the camel in Australia, where there are now over 10,000 at work in files, bearing packs to and from the gold mines, or yoked in wagons like bullock teams. Their especial value for Australia is that, in spite of the heat, they can travel a waterless desert for about twenty days without getting a drink.

It has been already mentiond by us that M. D'Arsonval, the French electrician, had recommended the treatment of persons struck by lightning, and also those apparently killed by an electric shock, as though they were drowned. Naturally this gave [illegible]ise to a question as to whether criminals "electro[illegible]ted" were really killed by the shock, or only in a [illegible]ndition of suspended animation. Messrs. Heuston [illegible]d Kenneily, two well-known American electricians, [illegible] endorse his recommendation as to resusci[illegible]r persons shocked by lightning or the current, [illegible]y differ from him as to the probability of an [illegible]ted person being alive. The alternating [illegible] of 5 to 8 amperes used in electrocuting is, [illegible], amply sufficient to kill outright, especially [illegible]gth of time it is applied is taken into [illegible] It is a different matter llwhen the shock is [illegible]n accidental and temporary contact.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. bo's s. s. Sirdhana 2,005 tons, Captain A. Langhow cleared yesterday for Madras in ballast.

The s. s. Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J Forbes, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Bangkok, 24th October), brought a cargo of timber,

The Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,964 tons, Captain G Haussen, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Hamburg (1st October) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The s s Taif 878 tons, Captain T W Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (29th October) with a cargo of sugar and 55 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The City Line s. s. City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain R. C. Warden, cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Two misses Harrison, Mr. Bozaradis, Mr Mazarakis and four deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s, Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Lieut. R. H. Palin, Lieut. J. C. Perkins, Mr. Chutalla, Premjee and 65 deck.

The s s Germania, 1,896 tons, Captain W H Miller, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (10th October) brought a cargo of 2,895 tons coals and the following passengers:—Mr and Miss Berk, Mr Puttmann, Mr and Mrs Debirmandjian. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Bombay Japan, Line, s s Arroyo, 2.307 tons, Captain R Samuel, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Yokohama (27th September) brought a general cargo and six deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced in the Bay of Bengal she strong South-West Monson, with high sea and from Colombo to Bombay fine weather. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yester day morning per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem Capt. G. Walluschiug:—From Trieste Mr and Mrs Brenwald, Mr and Mrs Ambler, Mr and Mrs Franzin, Mrs Milward and child, Miss Kohler, Miss Telenslly, Miss Nundy, Miss Horbury, Baron W K von Dedern, Dr. Hirbbe Schleiden, Captain Gordon Cumming, Mr Lalla, Mr Writow, Mr Horbury, Mr Baner, Mr Macrae, Mr Wibley, Mr Burkly, Mr Lang, Mr Linguish, Rev Pape and Mr Kundsen.—From Venice—Mr and Mrs G F Graham, Mr A R Stuart and Mr J P Hall. From Port Said—Sister Maria Venfrid and seven sisters, and 12 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Idar	2595	Hughes	Antwerp	13-11	E Bates & Co
C	Naderi		McAllister	Red Sea ports		B & P S N Co
D	Cy of London	2097	Warden	Liverpool	13-11	F Forbes
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Sahadet	1690	Ahmed			H M S Nimazie
B& J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1408	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
M	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Karachi	13-11	Shepherd & Co
M	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed		Put back for repairs
O	Nyanza	1421	Abass	Zanzibar		D Jairam
P	Stolzenfeis		Hansen	Not fixed		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	A Fakeera	Bhownagur	13-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2048	Crewe	London	17-11	P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	21-11	W&A Graham
3	D Balduino	3049	Cruciani	Genoa	14-11	C Barboro
4	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	1-12	P & O Co
6	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	15-11	P & O Co
7	Eden Hall	2073	R N Jones	Liverpool	12-11	E Bates &Co
10	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Not fixed		Hajee Casum
11	Columbus	220	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co,

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Dumra	785	Rupell	Karachi	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Stolzenfels (s)	Haussen	Hamburg, Oct 1.
	M. Bacquehem (s)	Walluschiug.	Trieste, Oct 21.
	Taif (s)	Fairweather.	Mauritius, Oct 29.
	Umballa (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, Oct 30.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
" Nyanza, Nacoda, for Zanzibar.
" Sirdhana, Langshow, for Madras.
" City of London, Warden, for Liverpool via Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Carthage, for London, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Taiffor, for Mauritius.
" Arroyo, for Japan, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
31	Zampa s	Chisholm	Zanzibar.
Nov.			
2	Horatio s	Forth	Hull via Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay.
3	Java s	Boon	Persian Gulf.
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
4	Gutenfels s	Thormann	Hamburg via Bombay
5	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay.
6	Satrunji s	F. Ahmed	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
1	City of Agra s	Grieves	Liverpool.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
2	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay.
3	Java s	Boon	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Bombay.
5	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
6	Satrunji s	F. Ahmed	Bombay.
8	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Zampa, Chisholm, D. Graham & Co. for Invergordon.
" Horatio, Forth, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.
" Gutenfels, Thormann, D. Graham & Co., for Hull.
" Dumra, Russell, Mciver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 12.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—2 cases stationery, Tar Mahomed Hajee Abboo.

From London.

Thorndall s—hogsheads old tom, and 101 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 52 packages oilmenstores, soap, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 13 cases medicine, Wagjee Narotumdas and Co.

Occana s—7 cases claret, and 5 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Sutlej s—18 cases portwine, Cutlor Palmer and Co.

Caledonia s—100 cases port and Sherry wines, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 6 cases confectionery, Colton Tingcombe and Co; 64 cases medicine, biscuits, confectionery, provisions, &c, Phillips and Co. 6 packages ink &c. N Cumroodin; 5 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Canton s—5 cases chemicals other sorts, Phillips and Co.

Ballart s—9 casess cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Oriental s—50 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

From Charante.

Siam s—1 case brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Canton s—1 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Caledonia s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetji Framji.

Kirby Hall s—20 cases brandy, Edulji Bezonji.

Eden Hall s—150 cases brandy, H A Hormarji.

From Hamburg.

Bhopal s—3 hogsheads and 2 casks rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

From Bordeaux.

D. Balduino s—170 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 80 cases brandy, Ednlji Bezonji; 55 cases brandy, Jamsetji Nowroji.

Canton s—31 cases brandy, Sorabji Cowasji.

From Genoa.

D. Balduino s—14 cases soap, A [illegible]mroodin.

From Boulogne.

Caledonia s—2 cases confectionery, Colton Tingcombe and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 12.

For Liverpool.

City of London s—5 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 110 cwts turmeric, Jetha Hurchand; 45 bales wool, Forbes and Co.

Scindia s—300 cwts coir yarn, Luckmidas Nursey; 825 cwts linseed, and 50 casks Mowra oil, Glade and Co; 150 cwts coffee, Finlay Muir and Co; 12 cases chutney, M M Poonjiajee.

For London.

Shannon s—40 cwts fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 11 bales skins and hides, Beier and Katz; 7½ cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons: 12 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 175 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 5 pots rosa oils, A F Mochulla; 23 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 1,305 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 125 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co.

For Glasgow.

Scindia s—201 cw[illegible]seed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Idor s—25 bales hemp, R C Patell, 300 cwts rapeseed, N Futchally and Co: 160 cwts metheyseeds, Valkart Brothers; 4 bales hemp, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 cwts mustorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8 cwts bonemeal, Owen and Okell.

For Marseilles.

Eden Hall s—1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Naple.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Siam s—2[illegible]4 bales twist, 1 case cambay stones, and 1 case wool, E Noordin and Co; 95 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 cases peacock feathers, N Sacoorbhoy; 177 cwts raisins, C Ebrahim and Co; 111 cwts sharkfins, 17¾ cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 65 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Siam s—30 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 101 bales twist, Beg Mamed Hajee Abdool Reman; 25 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

For Kobe.

Siam s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kangra s—335 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Question of feeding infants deprived of Mother's Milk demands careful consideration, as on its successful solution depend to a large extent the subsequent Health and Happiness of the child. Most of the Patent Foods for Infants have grave defects, such as: (1.)—The presence of Starch, which the infant cannot digest, and consequently starchy foods do not nourish, but give rise to Diarrhœa, Sickness and Wasting. (2.)—The use of Cow's Milk, which, without modification, is quite unsuited for infant feeding, as it differs in composition and digestibility from the infant's natural food. (3.)—The employment of Cane Sugar as a preservative. This is liable to sour on the stomach and cause indigestion and vomiting. The above defects are completely avoided in

Carnrick's Soluble Food.

This is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which has been converted into digestible and nourishing food—Dextrine and Maltose. The Milk is partly peptonized or pre-digested, and **Carnrick's Soluble Food** is a complete Food that is prepared for use with water only, and furnishes the appropriate nourishment for the building up and sustenance of the infant organism.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
RRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent "OCTOPUS" ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELERS
NO COOKING OR MILK REQUIRED
MALTED MILK CO
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
LONDON DEPOT, 39 SNOW HILL

Horlick's
Malted Milk
Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.
A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.
The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN. For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.
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ELASTIC FABRICS
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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics,
BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
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Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

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Soluble Food
FOR INFANTS
THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly pre-digested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
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'The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.
"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD, closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
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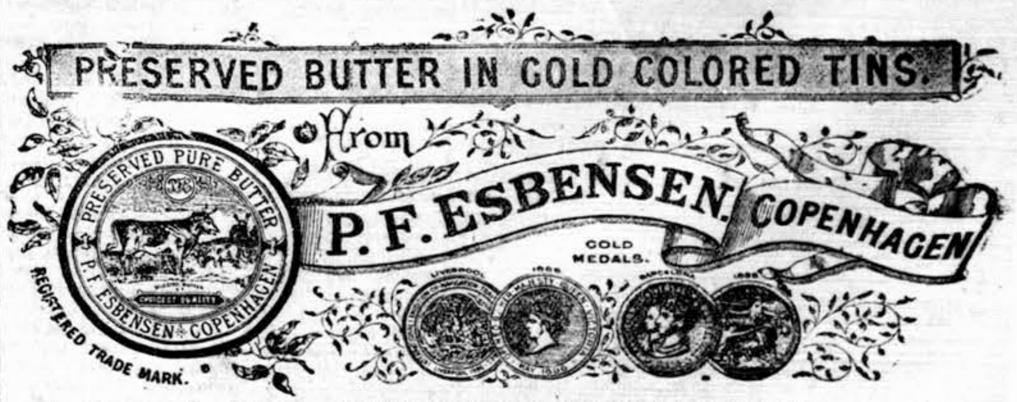
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.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GOLD MEDALS.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS	Rs.	3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME	„	33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID	„	6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.

Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE
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Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

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FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
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TONIC
ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA
ESSENCE OF MEAT
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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Sir Samuel Baker,

THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"*1st October, 1893.*

"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

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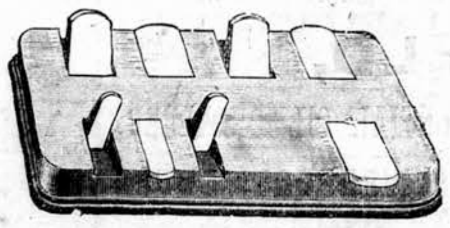
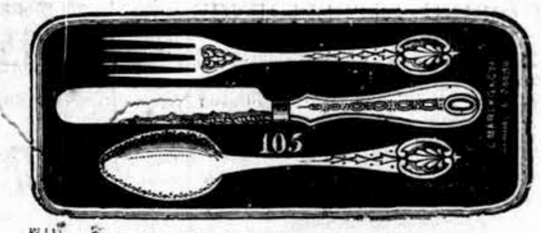
Silver Muffineers in case, pretty design.
Rs. 38.



Camden Whist Markers.
Boxwood Silver Mounted.
Rs. 100.

Silver Match Box, Rs. 18.
18-ct. Gold do. „ 120.



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Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, with Waiter.
Latest patterns in Mahogany case.
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Silver Cigarette Case, with very fine Enamelling......Rs. 145.
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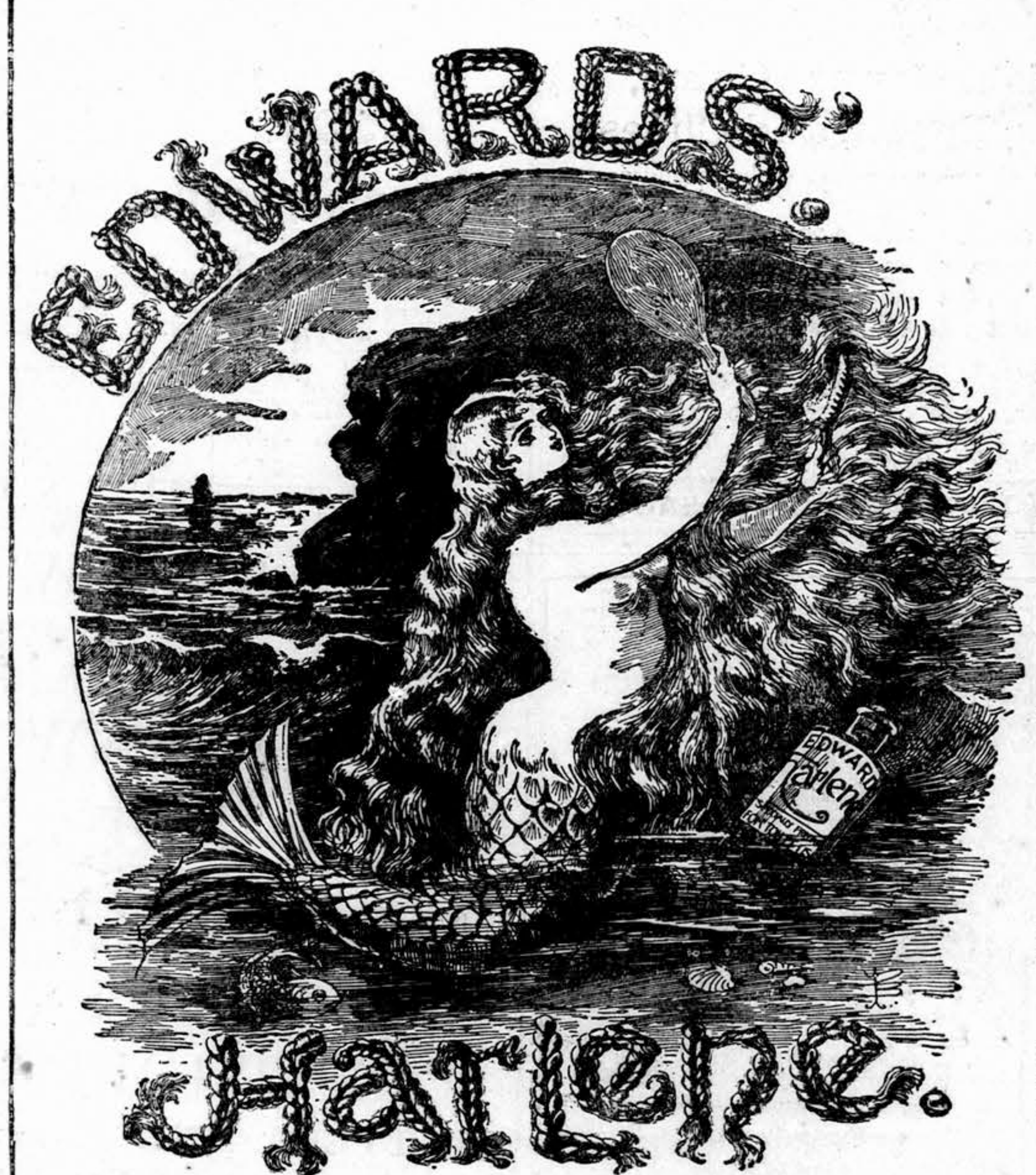

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WORLD-RENOWNED

Hair Producer & Restorer

PRODUCES

LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, AND MOUSTACHES.

Prevents the Hair falling off and turning Grey.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.

Also for

RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless, and devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious Ingredient.

"HARLENE" IS NOT A DYE.

THE BEST DRESSING SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

Acknowledged to be the Best.

"19, Gloucester Place,
"Liverpool.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.

"S. BENNETT."

An Excellent Hair Dressing.

"Lower Heywood,
"Banbury, Oxon.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it is an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.

"MRS. ROSE."

A Distant Friend.

"Kasr-el-Nil Barracks,
"Cairo, Egypt.

"Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair; kindly forward another large bottle.

"Private ARTHUR HARRIS."

A Wonderful Discovery.

"46, Handsworth Street,
"Glasgow.

"Dear Sir,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.

"W. A. RUDSTEAD."

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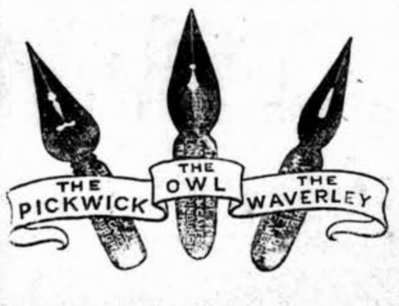
The Best and Purest COCOA

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.



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"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

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BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Established 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

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"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules	BLUE	One Star.
	PINK	Two Stars.
	GOLD	Three Stars.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchant

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J, J. & S.—
DAY & Co., LONDON.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—

The Distillers Company, Ltd,

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents:—
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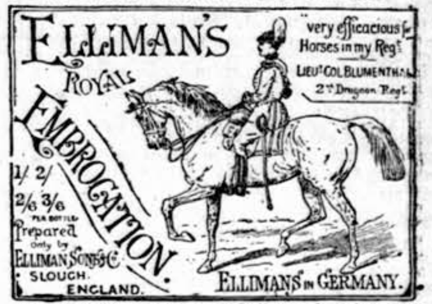
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
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IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
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SLOUGH ENGLAND.

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